PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES MORNING EDITION.

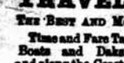
BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,431.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-30 P.M.				
6th June.	PERSIA	7951		
13th „	PENINSULAR	8494	VICTORIA	6522
20th „	OCEANA	6610		
27th „	PENINSULAR	8494	BRITANNIA	6595
4 th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th „	CALEDONIA	7850	MOOLTAN	9621
18th „	PENINSULAR	8494		
25th „	CALEDONIA	7850	CHINA	7912
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7850	MOLDAVIA	9550

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Bristol transship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

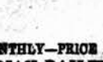
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, sailing at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June 1908.
OCEANIEN	6,148	Magnan	9th July. „
NERA	8,538	Bohmits	6th Aug. „
SALAZIE	4,147	Ailland	3rd Sept. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th „ „
OCEANIEN	6,148	Magnan	26th Nov. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	Ailland	19th June 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	17th July „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August „

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	Taccone	13th June 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Maganzini	13th July 1908.
R RUBATTINO	4,580	Taccone	18th Aug 1908.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 690	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 903	„ 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class Rs. 580. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning *vice versa* via Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	8,000	D. Fedone	17th June 1908.
ISONIA	8,000	G. Bel ito	17th July 1908.
CAPRI	8,000	D. Fedone	17th Aug 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 160, to SINGAPORE Rs. 195, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

For further particulars, apply to—
G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.
No. 80, HORNBY ROAD.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct)
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 11th June	9 a. m.
LHASA	3,170	Fri. 5th June	6 a. m.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAGONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 8th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire Mahomerah and Basrah.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah, and Basrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, sailing on or about 6th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to outward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
4th June, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KORREBR	5,301	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.
F FERDINAND	6,046		1st August 1908.
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908.
APRIOA	4,296	P. Badesich	1st October 1908.
KORREBR	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908.
BOHEMIA	4289	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5095	S. Chiumak	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipt at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5153	G. Bonguilas	24th June 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
KANZLER	3000	Michelsen	8th June.
*KAISER	2800	Von-Holdt	10th „

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also Cargo and Passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES,
Agent,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 19TH MAY, 1908.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Boat	440	704	353	565	276	420
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	925	496	770	429	649
Liverpool	633	993	517	793	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1133	570	*920	439	809
Karachi	64	..	40	...	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,035, Rs. 645 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Marseilles.
City of Benares	..	....	May 29	....	June 11
†City of Calcutta	..	May 32	June 18	....	July 10
City of Karachi	..	June 4	....	June 22	July 8
†Trafford Hall	..	June 22	July 19	July 10	July 26
City of Paris	..	July 13	....	July 31	Aug. 16
City of Manchester	..	July 10	....	Aug. 8	Aug. 24
Merton Hall	..	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	.....	Sept. 7
City of Calcutta	..	Aug. 22	....	Sept. 9	Sept. 25
City of Karachi	..	Sept. 8	....	Sept. 26	Oct. 12
Trafford Hall	..	Oct. 12	....	Oct. 29	Nov. 14
City of Glasgow	..	Oct. 18	....	Nov. 5	Nov. 21
City of London	..	Nov. 7	....	Nov. 25	Dec. 11
Merton Hall	..	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	....	Dec. 22
City of Calcutta	..	Nov. 26	....	Dec. 14	Dec. 30 1909
City of Karachi	..	Dec. 15 1909	....	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Trafford Hall	..	Jan. 10	....	Jan. 28	Feb. 11

* Will not call at Marseilles, but calls for Plymouth direct.
† Sails from Bombay, not Karachi.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

Messrs. R. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Testimony orders are awaited to try an export.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER," LONDON.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Nowera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama,
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANOS
FOR INDIA

MARCKS' SHORT "FIVE FEET" GRANDS

MARCKS' SHORT "FIVE FEET" GRANDS

Rs. 985

Are Ideal pianos for the climate of India and are best for small bungalows and flats.

Rs. 985.

RIGHT PRICE
A grand piano at the price of a cottage.
RIGHT PIANO
From the Musician's point of view.
RIGHT TONE
And most sympathetic.
RIGHT PITCH
Always for singing or playing.
RIGHT TOUCH
No fatigue felt after hours of use.
RIGHT QUALITY
For durability and reliability.

MARCKS' SHORT "FIVE FEET" GRANDS

MARCKS' SHORT "FIVE FEET" GRANDS

Rs. 985

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA,
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YLOILO,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at the Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives sums for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Colombo	Yokohama.
Penang.	Honolulu.	Kobe.
Thaiping (Perak).	Manilla.	New York.
Ipoh (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ys 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... „ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Lioyang	Peking
Changchun	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Fengtien)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings, *Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LD.

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.

Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000
Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND Over Rs. 14,00,000.
Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.

MANAGING DIRECTOR: The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, B.A. Cantab), Bar-at-law; Member, Legislative Council, Punjab; Managing Director, Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld., Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.; Chairman, Bharat Insurance Co., Ld., etc., etc.

1. CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 50 or over and interest allowed: 2 per cent per annum.
2. SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened with Re. 1 or over and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
3. FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 6, 12 and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. at per annum respectively.
4. DEPOSITS FOR THE BENEFITS OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS are received at Special Rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Special Rates for Students and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
SHORT NOTICE DEPOSITS are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of deposit.
Drafts granted on and Bills and Railway Receipts collected from all the principal Commercial places in India.
For further particulars please Apply to—

FATEH CHAND MALLIK,
APOLLO STREET, FORT. Manager, Bombay Branch

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
99, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special" Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. "Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000 Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

DUNLOP TYRES

INDIAN MOTORISTS
when specifying Tyres will do well to remember
THE LONGEVITY OF BRITISH-MADE DUNLOPS.

"OVER 14,000 MILES."

"THE AUTOCAR" says:

"There is no doubt that in their studded tyre the Dunlop Company have a really good article. So far as our experience goes—and it has been very considerable—we have driven or had under our direct personal observation cars which have covered over 14,000 miles

ON STEEL-STUDDED DUNLOP TYRES.

14,800 MILES ON A HEAVY CAR.

MR. STANLEY NEAL, of Balham, S. W., who owns a 22 h.p. Minerva, writes on February 22nd, 1908:—

"To help others in their decision as to which is the best tyre, I should like to give my experience. I think that a cover that can run 14,800 miles fitted to a heavy car has every possible recommendation behind it."

He refers to an 875 × 105 tyre of the DUNLOP GROOVED NON-SLIPPING PATTERN.

Send for List of Revised Prices.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

LIPTONS PICKLES.

PREPARED IN OUR OWN FACTORY.
ASSORTED CASES OF THREE DOZEN.
PINTS, PATENT STOPPERED GLASS BOTTLES.

Assortment.
12 MIXED PICKLES. 6 PICALILLI 6 CAULIFLOWER
3 FINE GHERKINS. 3 WALNUTS 6 ONIONS.

PRICE PER CASE OF 3 DOZEN.
28 Rupees **8** annas.
No Charge for Packing, Placed Free on Rails, or Free Wharf, Bombay.
Cash with Order or V. P.

WHOLESALE SUPPLIES.
14, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
NICOLL ROAD, KARACHI.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The
OLIVER
Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it,

SOLE AGENTS.

W. H. THORNS & Co.,
13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 2-8

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CHEAP PASSAGE to ENGLAND available per NATAL DIRECT LINE Steamer "UMZUMBI," SAILING about 8th of August. The Ship contains First Class accommodation for 50 Passengers and his Surgeon and Stewardess on Board. Passengers will be landed at Weymouth. For further particulars apply to—

R. A. WILLIS,
Agent for the Owners,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS (Boys' and Girls') will RE-OPEN, on MONDAY, June 15th.

For admission apply to—
THE HEAD MASTER and
SISTER-IN-CHARGE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CLOSING OF THE KHOPOLI BRANCH DURING THE MONSOON.

WITH effect from the 15th June, 1908, and until further notice the KHOPOLI BRANCH LINE will be CLOSED for all descriptions of Through and Local Traffic.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

BOMBAY, THE 2ND JUNE, 1908.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that, as a sufficient number of Members were not present to form a quorum at the General Meeting called for the 22nd May, the MEETING was ADJOURNED to FRIDAY, 12TH JUNE, 1908, at 3-30 p. m. (Standard Time).

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 5TH JUNE, 1908.

CECIL ROOKE FORD, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of CECIL ROOKE FORD, Commander Royal Indian Marine, who died at Bombay, on the 17th day of April, 1907, have been granted to CHARLES FREDERICK CLIFTON as Attorney for the Reverend Alfred Henry Ford by the Chief Court of Lower Burma, in Civil Miscellaneous No. 60 of 1908. Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the deceased or other persons having claims against his estate are required to send in writing particulars of their claims or demands to the Undersigned, on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1908, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to those claims or demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable in respect of the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

CONNELL & LENTAIGNE,
RANGOON.
Advocates for the Administrator.

RANGOON, THE 29TH MAY, 1908.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY (by appointment to Their Excellencies the Governors of Bombay and Madras, His Honour Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and His Highness the Nizam of the Deccan), beg to notify that they have NOW REMOVED to their SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED SHOW ROOMS IN YORK BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY, 26TH MAY, 1908.

BURMA RAILWAYS.

WANTED

TWELVE COMPETENT NATIVE STATION MASTERS and twenty ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS to fill vacancies on the Burma Railways. The pay of Station Masters, Rs. 40 to Rs. 60; and for Assistant Station Masters, Rs. 35 to Rs. 50 per month.

Preference will be given to applicants who present themselves at the Traffic Manager's Office, Rangoon, with good certificates.

Deck passage sea journey expenses will be refunded to applicants who are appointed after a lapse of three months from joining the service.

H. R. HUDDLESTON,
Traffic Manager.

Rangoon, 25th May, 1908.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Masagon.

Telephone No. 826.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lens, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydroceline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Bazar, P. O Auritia (Jessore.)

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held in Reserved Class Boarders.

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

The Subscription List will open on Monday, the 15th day of June, 1908, and close on or before Thursday, the 18th day of June, 1908.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO., LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1900).

CAPITAL — £600,000.

DIVIDED INTO

400,000 Six per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each. £400,000
200,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each £200,000

Total ... £600,000

Of the above, the total issue of 200,000 Ordinary Shares and 100,000 Preference Shares are to be issued to the Vendors, credited as fully paid up, in part payment of the purchase price.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed Company has filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies a Prospectus, dated the 25th day of May, 1908, inviting applications for 300,000 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each, payable as follows :—

5s. per share On Application.
5s. „ „ On Allotment.
5s. „ „ On the 5th August, 1908.
5s. „ „ On the 5th September, 1908.

The Prospectus above referred to states amongst other things as follows :—

The Preference Shares carry a fixed Cumulative Preference Dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on the Capital for the time being paid up thereon, and rank both as regards dividend and capital in priority to the Ordinary Shares, but without any further right to participate in the profits or assets.

The Shares may be paid up in full on allotment. Interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum being allowed in respect of the pre-payment of instalments.

The dividend on the Preference Shares will be calculated from the due date of the respective instalments and will be paid on or about the 30th June and 31st December in each year.

DIRECTORS :

ROBERT LAIDLAW, M.P., 13, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C., Merchant.
*ARTHUR FREDERICK LAKE, 13, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C., Merchant.
*MENCE WILKINSON (Partner in the firm of Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co.), Calcutta, Merchant.
JOHN HERBERT LEWES (late of the firm of Lovelock and Lewes, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta), Folkestone.
ROBERT WHYTE (late of the firm of Whyte, Ridsdale & Co., 73, 74, and 75, Houndsditch, E.C., 51, King Henry's Road, London.
*Mr. A. F. LAKE and Mr. M. WILKINSON will be Managing Directors of the Company.

GOVERNORS IN THE EAST :

C. E. COPPLESTONE, SHANGHAI.
A. FORWARD, CALCUTTA.
W. M. TURNER, RANGOON.
A. W. PRIOR, CALCUTTA.

BANKERS :

LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA, at Calcutta and its Branches.

BROKERS :

STEER, LAWFORD & Co., 11, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.

SOLICITORS :

HOLLAMS, SONS, COWARD & HAWKSLEY, 30, Mincing Lane, E.C.

AUDITORS :

COOPER BROTHERS & Co., 14, George Street, Mansion House, E.C.

SECRETARY AND OFFICES :

ARTHUR J. KING, 13, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.

The Company has been formed to acquire as going concerns, amalgamate, and extend as opportunities offer, the well-known businesses of —

(*a*) Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Drapers, Outfitters, and General Dealers at Calcutta, with twenty-three branch establishments elsewhere in India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, and China.

(*b*) Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., 13, St. Paul's Churchyard, E. C., who have acted as buying agents for the above Eastern establishments.

(*c*) Laidlaw & Lake, 13, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C., Colonial Merchants and Agents.

The business in Calcutta was commenced in 1882 by Mr. Whiteaway and Mr. Laidlaw under the style of Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., upon the principle of cash trading only. The business has always been carried on upon a footing to ensure high efficiency. No credit being given, loss by bad debts and the heavy office expenses inseparable from a credit business have been avoided. It is the intention of the Directors to maintain this policy.

Arrangements have been made with those who have been associated with Mr. Laidlaw in conducting the business during the last ten years to continue with the Company, in the profits of which they will as hitherto participate, so that their interests will remain bound up with those of the Company.

The accounts of the firm have been taken up to the 29th February, 1908, at which date stock was held to the extent of £257,224, part at the various branches of the firm and part in course of shipment or at sea. The whole of this stock was carefully selected to meet the requirements of the business. For the purpose of ascertaining the price to be paid by the Company, the whole of the stock has been taken at cost or under, **less a reduction of 10 per cent. on unpacked stock in accordance with the custom of Stocktaking of the firm in previous years.** The Company will thus obtain a substantial advantage at the outset.

The accounts of the firms in the East and in London have been examined by Messrs. Cooper Bros. & Co., Chartered Accountants of London, and Messrs. Lovelock & Lewes, Chartered Accountants of Calcutta : the latter have prepared the annual accounts of the Indian firm for the last twenty years, and join in the following certificate :—

LONDON, 15th May, 1908,

"We have examined in Calcutta and London the books of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Company, "carrying on business in Calcutta and at branches in India and elsewhere in the East, and of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co. and Messrs. Laidlaw and Lake of London, for the five years ending 29th February 1908. "The books in India have been supervised in Calcutta by the undersigned Lovelock and Lewes, who have "prepared the Balance Sheets of the firm for many years past. We find that the profits of the above three firms "have been as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
"For the year ending 29th February 1904	49,354	0	3
„ „ 28th February 1905	46,227	7	0
„ „ 28th February 1906	59,359	15	4
„ „ 28th February 1907	62,522	7	1
„ „ 29th February 1908	62,106	12	7

The exchange has been taken at 15 Rupees to the £ sterling.

"Salaries paid to partners and interest on partners' capital and on loans, and English and Indian Income Tax, are not deducted in arriving at the above figures."

"COOPER BROTHERS & Co."
"LOVELOCK & LEWES."

	£	s.	d.
The average profits of the businesses on the basis of the last five years is	55,914	0	5
To this has to be added rents hitherto paid for premises now taken over by the Co....	7,243	17	5
And the further rents from the part of new premises let at Shanghai and Colombo...	2,535	0	0
	65,692	17	10
The dividend on £ 400,000 6 per Cent. Preference Shares is	24,000	0	0
Leaving a surplus of	£41,692	17	10

This amount of £41,692 17s. 10d., after providing for Salaries and Commissions to Governors in the East, the remuneration of Directors and Managing Directors, and a dividend on the Ordinary Shares, will enable the Directors to set aside a substantial reserve fund.

The business will be taken over by the Company as a going concern, as from the 29th February, 1908, the date of the last annual stock-taking, and the Company will have the benefit of all profits realised from that date, after allowing interest on purchase-money down to the date of completion of the purchase, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

The property to be transferred to the Company will comprise, in addition to the goodwill of the business :—

Premises (valued at £223,909 19s. 3d.), Fixtures, Plant, Stock, Book Debts, Cash constituting the whole assets of the business on abovementioned date and valued at £457,611 2s. 11d.

Mr. Laidlaw has consented to act as Chairman, and Mr. Lake and Mr. Wilkinson will act as Managing Directors, for the term of seven years. The Governors in the East, who were Partners in the East, and have all been long connected with the firm, and have taken a leading part in its management, are thoroughly competent and experienced persons, to whom the Company's local interests may be safely confided.

The purchase price of the whole of the property and assets of the firm above referred to has been fixed at £540,000, of which £82,388 17s. 1d. is for goodwill. This sum is distributable between the persons interested in the following proportions, viz., to Mr. Laidlaw £513,897 9s. 8d. and to Mr. Lake £25,102 10s. 4d.

The difference between the purchase price and the amount of capital to be issued and paid up in cash will provide the Company with £80,000 available as working capital and towards the cost of rebuilding the Calcutta premises.

No Founders' Shares will be issued, none of the capital of the Company will be underwritten, and no commission, promotion-money or remuneration will be paid to anyone other than the ordinary legal expenses, the fee to the brokers of the Company for doing the Company's business up to allotment and procuring a quotation of its Shares, and the ordinary brokerage of three half-pence per Share upon applications for Shares through Members of the Stock Exchange.

This announcement is not to be treated as an invitation to subscribe for the shares in the Company but by way of information only. Applications will not be entertained unless the same are made on the footing of, and with reference to, the Prospectus above mentioned, and on the forms of application issued with such prospectus.

Copies of such Prospectus and Forms of Application may be obtained in London at the Offices of the Company, or from the Bankers, Solicitors, or Brokers, and at the offices of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China or of the Company in Calcutta, Singapore, and Shanghai.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ENGINEERING, ETC.

	Rs.	a.
Whittaker's Electrical Engineer's Pocket Book. By Kenelm Edgcumbe. With 161 Illustrations.	3	1
De Dion-Bouton Motor Carriages, their Mechanism and How to Drive them. By R. J. Macredy	2	3
Practical Dynamo and Motor Construction. By Alfred W. Marshall	0	14
Practical Motor Car Repairing. By Eric W. Walford	0	14
Pioneer Irrigation and Light Railways. By E. O. Mawson, M. Inst. C. E. and E. R. Calthorp, M. Inst. C. E., M. I. M. E.	9	3

BELLES LETTRES.

Through a Pear Glass. Winnie's Adventures in Westminster, told by Arthur Waghorne, drawn by David Wilson	4	8
Hustled History. By the Authors of "Wisdom While You Wait"	0	14
Heifer of the Dawn. By F. W. Bain	2	3
Ballad of Reading Gaol. By Oscar Wilde ...	2	3
The Flight of Marie Antoinette. By Mrs. Rudolph Stawell...	8	12

SPORT AND GAMES.

The Chess-Player's Handbook. By Howard Staunton	3	12
Browne's Practical Taxidermy	6	9
Sporting and Athletic Register, 1908	4	6
Card Tricks Without Apparatus. By Prof. Hoffman	0	12
The Laws of Association Foot-ball	0	2
The Laws of Rugby Union with Hints to Players.	0	2
Self-defence or Art of Boxing. By Prof. Ned. Donnelly...	0	12
The Pocket Guide to Draughts. By Cavendish.	0	6
Hoyle's Games Modernised. By Prof. Hoffman.	4	8
The Complete Golfer. By Harry Wardon ...	4	8
Sport and Life on the Pacific Slope. By Horace Annesley Vachell	4	8

USE DICHROIC INK.

Jars, Rs. 1-8 ; As. 12 ; As. 6.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 40 BAGS SUGAR SWEEPINGS.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th June, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), at the Victoria Dock Shed, No. 8. By order of the concerned :—

40 bags sugar sweepings ex-different steamers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Turner Road, Bandra (near the Parsee Fire Temple), the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, marble-topped tables and teapoys, cabinets, bedsteads, mirror-door almyrahs, clothes press, chests-of-drawers, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, wind-proof lamps, carpets, pictures, table ornaments, cottage piano, glassware, crockery ware, plateware, Chubb's Lock safe, Singapore cane furniture, musical box, etc., the property of J. R. Waller, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, hats and book-stands, cupboards, almyrahs, chest-of-drawers.

35 volumes Encyclopædia Britannica, 10th edition, with revolving book-case.

The property of the late Dr. Rustomji Maneckji Kalapesat : medical books, surgical instruments, microscopes, etc. (On view.)

By order of the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Saleha Bin Sahied consisting of gold ornaments such as bangles, konjira, khadas, neck ornaments, ear-rings, silver ornaments, copper and brass pots and pans, lamp globes, cupboards, clock, chairs, etc.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers:
1 rubber-tyred light Victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 A Clement motor car 8 H. P. four seated, Dunlop tyres, 3 lamps, horn, complete.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 5TH JUNE, 1908.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ARTISTIC FURNITURE BY BRESLAUR AND OTHERS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 6th instant, at 2-30p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the Scottish High Schools, at foot of the Bridge, Byculla, very valuable and artistic very little used drawing, dining, and bedroom furniture by Breslaur and others, such as English silk tapestry lined drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, artistic design screen, mirror, almyrah, diningroom table and chairs, teakwood bedsteads by Wymbridge, iron bedsteads with mattresses, sideboard, dressing and washhand table, office writing table, pictures, table ornaments, carpets, plateware, glass and crockeryware, nearly new rosewood, solid, iron frame, sweet-toned grand cottage piano, by S. Rose & Co., etc., the property of W. H. Dickson, Esq., Head Master, Scottish High Schools leaving India.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A Rare Opportunity to secure New Pianos.

Sale on THURSDAY, the 11th June, at 2-30 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of Cottage, Square and Semigrand Pianos, by well-known makers, Piano Accessories and Tools, Wooden Automatic Sun Blinds, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 11th Instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in Medows Street, by order of the concerned entire stock-in-trade of "The Mozart Piano House," consisting of—

1 Mahogony grand cottage Piano, by Rombildt.
1 Ebonized „ „ „ by Ernst Cranse.
1 „ „ „ „ by G. Heyl.
1 „ „ „ „ by Rombildt.
1 Rosewood Bungalow piano, by Arthur Allison & Co.
1 Ebonized cottage piano, by Joseph Hollis & Sons.
5 Square and semigrand pianos, by different well-known makers.
1 Church organ with ornamental top.

Also metronomes, insulators, piano lamps, a large lot of piano and harmonium accessories and tools, piano wire making machine by Weygandt and Klein, terra cotta busts of well-known pianists, with brackets, rich art pictures, French waterproof and plain wooden automatic sunblinds, also rolls of unfinished blinds, vice table, large lot of wooden planks, arch curtains, bicycles, wardrobe, teapoy, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

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BOMBAY, 5TH JUNE, 1908.

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ON THE MAIDAN.
LAST 3 DAYS!
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DON'T MISS THIS
FINAL OPPORTUNITY
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EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

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EVERY NIGHT
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THREE STARS
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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.

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CAMP SATARA, 1ST JUNE, 1908.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Women's Proper Place in Society," in pamphlet form, Re. 1 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 3 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

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GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Re. 6. Apply Box No. 606, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 348 of 1899.

Keshrinath Gopinath and others.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Dhemath Sitanath and another .....Defendants.

Under instructions of Messrs. Kunderao Moroji and Dattatraya L. Vaidya, the special commissioners appointed herein by the Consent Order, dated the 22nd day of July 1900, and by virtue of the Consent Decree passed herein on the 22nd day of November, 1907, Messrs. BENNETT & Co.will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 5th June 1908, at the hour of 4 p. m. (S. T.), put up for sale, by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, the following shares of the Deccan Paper Mills Co., Ltd.

PARTICULARS OF THE SHARES.

10 Shares of the Deccan Paper Mills Co., Ltd, of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000—bearing Nos. 11 to 20, all standing in the name of Rao Saheb Sitanath Gopinath Ajinkya.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Captain and Valdya, Attorneys for the Special Commissioners at their office, at No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 41, Marine Lines, opposite the Officers' Mess, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, plain and carved, made to order, dining, drawing, bedroom and office furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, dining table and chairs, large sideboards and dumbwaiters, also drawingroom English furniture, drawingroom suites of sofas and chairs, drawingroom large size cabinets, one handsome sweet-toned cottage piano by Rose and Co., glass door almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble-top dressing and washband tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, single and double pole tents, etc., etc., the property of P. B. Haigh, Esq., I.C.S., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Confectionery and Provision and Castor Oil, Etc.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Bomanji Merwan :—

70. No. 23 to 63—41 cases assorted provisions, castor oil, salad oil, salmon and confectionery by C. and E. Morton.

71. No. 1 to 22—22 cases assorted jams by Crosse and Blackwell.

On account and risk of The Universal Trading Co.—

E. K. A. No. 1 to 40—40 cases assorted provisions by C. and E. Morton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of Mr. N. M. A. Poonawala and on account and risk of Khoja Mahomedbhai Allarakhia.

6. Cases, each 50 gross spring Cup, 11, 11½, 12, 12 1-2 and 13 inches.

10. Cases, each 50 gross Spring Cup, 9 1-2, 10, 10 1-2 and 11 inches,

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred Victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 rubber-tyred palanquin office Shigram, in good order.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.

1 Bay Australian cob gelding, sound, goes well in saddle and harness.

1 spanial dog.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at "K" Shed, Prince's Dock, on behalf of the concerned :

Ex. S. S. "Courland" from Verawal P. S. H. H. 13 F. P. Bales damaged cotton from Verawal.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of old and unserviceable stores at the Tramway Co. Stable, Colaba.

On TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public auction, at the abovementioned place a large lot of old and unserviceable stores consisting of wooden pieces, hand hay carts, barley crushing machine, wooden poles, cupboard and boxes, grain weighing boxes, bucket, oil drums and tins, galvanized wire iron and copper pots, cast iron naves, iron bolts, iron frames for signal, iron plates, leather pieces, horse shoes, nails, rubber ring, iron chains, horses' shoods, bridles, bits, glass globes, rubbish iron, horse brushes, curry combs, leather straps, corrugated iron sheets, empty cement casks, hay cutting machine, etc., etc.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 5TH JUNE, 1908.

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New Series of Eight Articles on Golf by

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G.

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DR. J. G. McPHERSON

(of St. Andrews : Author of "Golf, the Best of Games," &c.)

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GOLF, the best of all-the-year-round games, gains in popularity in surprising manner. Every year many new clubs are opened and links laid out.

Our articles are by well-known writers and players, and will greatly interest all readers, whether golfers or not.

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Hints to Young Golfers . . by Tom Morris
Honour in Golf . . . . . by Dr. J. G McPherson
Match V. Medal Play . . by Andrew Kirkaldy
Eminent Men as Golfers . . . by Dr. J. G. McPherson
A Story of the Links . . . . by the Duke of Argyll

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IN JUNE.

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PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR, patented in England and India by His Majesty's Royal letters patent.

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The neatest and most comfortable Pince Nez for protecting the eyes from the dangerous Tropical Sun.

As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

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You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

Really wholesome Confectionery

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They are guaranteed as to principal and interest, consequently as safe as British Consols. They bear fixed interest in most cases from 2 to 4 per cent. and give the holders the chance of acquiring a fortune by periodical Drawings with Prizes from **£24,000** down to **£20**.

A shoemaker whose wages were only 25/- per week has drawn

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of the Ottoman Government Railway Bonds which he bought only two months before for £6 10s.

The appeal alike to the man with thousands and the man with shillings.

EASY TERMS (from 10-/per month) of Payment if desired.

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With 18 Years' Practical Experience,

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PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.
A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

B.G.

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THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

TRY A BOTTLE, & CONVINCE.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupation.

In Neurasthenia and in old age the effects of these Pearls are specially marked.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2-0 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda writes that :—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it."

P. Shankar Dass, Medical Officer, Patur, Akola, writes that :—Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman suffering from hysteria although she was given up as hopless.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
185-1 MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Toro, 1,950 tons, Captain A. M. Jackson, will sail to-day for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Afghanistan, 2,848 tons, Captain J. Moore, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Gloamin, 2,248 tons Captain Learmouth, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suakim, in ballast.

THE steamer Wearmouth, 2,339 tons, Captain W. Catto arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vadala, 2,164 tons Captain J L Fenvre, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bahrein via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, 1,781 tons, Captain H. Ulrich, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar etc, with a general cargo, one cabin and 40 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Weissenfels, 2,458 tons Captain H Siebji, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg-Antwerp &c., with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE steamer Aparima, 3,683 tons, Captain E Scott, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Thornbeck, 2,345 tons, Captain W. Shotton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr F Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr Balfour.....R F Marine
Mayo.....Farewell .....R I Marine
Investigator.....Beauchamp .....R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ...Capt Hickly .....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 4.

Abbotsford...2352 Scroggie .....Bombay & Co
Afric .....2324 Frium-Hill .....B & P S N Co
Auchendale .2568 McClure .....W & A G & Co
Blythe Wood 2242 Macdonald.....K Nixon & Co
Borderer.....2835 Black .....T Morrison & Co
Ballochmyle.2105 Curtis..... W & A Graham & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies.....James Mackintoss & Co
Dumra..... 762 Cutbush .....M M & Co
Eden Hall ..2332 Masoon .....K Nixon & Co
Fankdale.....3100 Kidel .....W & A G & Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Glenaffrie ...2650 Craig .....W & A G & Co
Gloomin .....2248 Learmouth .....K Nixon & Co
Inchmarlo ...2637 Floster .....K Nixon & Co
Joydene .....2277 Yale .....Bombay Co
Kola.....510 Cole.....M M & Co
Laigo Law ...2541 Henderson .....T Morrison & Co
Labuan .....2293 Ross.....W & A G & Co
Lamington ...2283 Macphail .....T Morrison & Co
Monacri .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Moshtari .....1109 Gore.....Bo & Persia Co
Nawab.....2041 Benson .....T Morrison & Co
Nownel Dahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Norfolk .....2506 Borey .....G Cotton & Co
Rao Bera.....2497 Morris .....S Wallace & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison...M'tius.....H A Hasnum
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter.....A. H. Hasnum
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirra.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Strathfillan ..2810 Hilton .....W & A Graham & Co
Scharzfels ..3558 Bathmann.....W & A Graham & Co
Thornbeck .. 2348 Shotton .....Show Wallace & Co
Vadala.....2164 Ferravre.....M M & Co
Wearbeck ...2446 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Wearmouth...2339 Catlo.....
Weissenfels...2453 Siebjee .....W & A Graham & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—June 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Urquhart	3757	M'pherson,	A'werp..	15-6	F M&Co
C & R Stanley Hall	3669	Henderson	Java	6-6	K N & Co
D & E Wing	Aleppo...	2536	...Hull	...10-6	F Muir & Co
F Gulna	...3963	Maclachlan	F Middlesbo	13-6	M M & Co
G Naderi	...1169	Gray.-Persian Gulf.		15-6	B & P S N Co
K Islami	...1604	Newby...	Repairing	13-6	B & P S N Co
L Oceana	3507	Hayward	.....London	20-6	P & O Co
N Umsiaga	...1896	Robertson	.....Hull...	6-6	R A Willis
Q Kanzler	...1964	Michellien	.....Z'bar...	8-6	A Strandes

H W P D

Courland .....760 Ebrahim ...M'Goa 6-6 Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati .....443 Ismail...K'chi .....5-6 Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Peninsular ...3047 Aden .....Palmer...13-6 P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Majidi ...1857 Costes...Mauritius..8-6 B & P S N Co
2 Circassia...4315 Haig ...L'pool...14-6 W & A G & Co
4 Musician3046 Woolfenden Rotherdam 5-6 K N & Co
7 Birkhall...2738 Jones . Genoa...11-6W & A G & Co
9 Devanha...4735 Bide.....Shanghai...10-6 P & O Co
12 Persia .....4196 Haughton...London 6-6 P & O Co
14 Lhasa.....941 Rothwell ...K'chi.....5-6 M M & Co
15 Wellington.3628 Hacking...Hamburg.13-6 J M & Co
16 Waroonga...1609 Bamber ...Bussrah 8-6 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Vadala s	Fernore	Bahrein May 24
	Gloamin s	Learmouth ...	Suakim May 25
	Thornbeck s	Shotton	Calcutta May 21
	Wearmouth s	Catto	Calcutta May 22
	Weissenfe's s	Siebjt	Hamburg May 3

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Dwarka s.....	Mozon.....	Persian Gulf
	Sultan s	Ulrich	Zanzibar &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Aparima Scott for Calcutta.
" Toro Jackson for Hull.
" Afghanistan Moore for Dunkirk.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Gloamin for Liverpool, Antwerp, New port, &c.
Steamer Glenaffrie for Baltimore.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE Clan Line Steamer Clan Chattan arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta on the morning of the 3rd instant.

THE Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer Ischia from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 4th instant.

THE P. and O. Co's. s.s. "Moldavia" with the outward Mails of the 29th ultimo passed Suez at 1 a.m. on Thursday the 4th June.

The P and O Company's steamer Oriental with the homeward Mails of the 30th ultimo arrived at Aden 11 a. m. on Thursday the 4th June.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel,	From
27	Wartenfels	Middlesbro
28	Clan Shaw	Liverpool
31	Holywell	London
June		
1	Ujina	Rangoon
1	Palamcotta	Negapatam

DAILY EXPORTS JUNE 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 4,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 20 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 204 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—1 case tortoise shell, K N Meanee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Musician s—5,445 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers ; 1,050 cwt myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhart s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 7,280 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Gloamin s.—6,000 tons, Manganese K. Nixon, and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wellington s—1,806 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 17 cwts gum, T. Narsee.

FOR GENOA.

Birkhall s—4,627 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri ; 1,001 cwts linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 100 tons old iron, T. Hakimji and Sons.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia—s. 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia—s 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales, hemp T. Porshotam and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha—s 92 chests opium, Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.

THE SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.

The report for the past year is very encouraging, progress having been made in all the departments, and the shareholders receive the same dividend of 17½ per cent. In the Fire Department the premiums amounted to £642,500. The fire losses including full provision for possible claims in connection with the conflagrations at Valparaiso and Jamaica and for all outstandings were £357,018.

The premiums in the accident and general department amounted to £68,346 and the losses £39,441.

In the Life Department of 1,019 proposals received 929 policies for £679,257 were issued, the premiums on which amounted to £25,256. Of the sums assured, £89,587 with premiums of £2,306 were reassured with other companies. The amount payable, including bonus additions but under deduction of sums reassured was £307,489. The life assurance fund has been increased during the year by £105,235 and the amounts to £4,422,458. The total funds exceed £5,872,000.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	1	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	3	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	1	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	2	0	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	2	0	15
G Mahim and Worli	4	2	8
Water Division	0	0	6
Non-Resident and unknown	1	0	6
Hospitals	0	2	9
Total.....	19	12	100
Total plague deaths to date..143,678			
This date last year	5	6	76

CHOLERA.

Attack.	Deaths.
1	0

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign :—

June 3rd, 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	35	22	1
B	94	106	9
C	75	105	6
D	51	25	0
E	101	122	1
F & G	55	1	0
Total to date...	411	331	17
Total rats killed.....			792

THE Prince de Sagan and Mme. Anna Gould recently left Rome for the French Riviera. During their stay in Rome the Prince de Sagan opened negotiations with the Holy See, with the view of obtaining from the Vatican an annulment of the marriage of Mme. Anna Gould with Count Boni de Castellane. For this purpose the Prince de Sagan employed the Consistorial lawyer who so cleverly brought before the Congregation of the Propaganda the case of another American, Princess Giuseppe Rospigliosi. She had been divorced from Mr. Parkhurst, her first husband, and wished to have the marriage annulled by the Church, Roman Society having refused to acknowledge her second marriage with Prince Rospigliosi. Notwithstanding the ability of this lawyer, the Prince de Sagan has been unable to succeed in his object.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes :—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin". Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocery, etc.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURKITT—May 29, at Malakand, N. W. F. P., the wife of F. H. Burkitt, Panjab Irrigation, of a daughter.

LANKESTER—May 29, at Thandiani, the wife of Dr. Arthur Lankester, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LOVELL—DANGAR—May 27, at St. Stephen's, Ootacamund, Major Arthur Neville Lovell, 29th Lancers, to Phyllis Phoebe, third daughter of Mr. A. A. Dangar, Baroona, New South Wales.

DEATH.

FITZGERALD—May 25, at Spencer Lodge, Bangalore, William FitzGerald, of Dublin, Ireland, late of the Bank of Madras, aged 87.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

FIRE

AT KEMP & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

WE beg to INFORM our constituents that BUSINESS will be CARRIED on AS USUAL notwithstanding the fire. Will customers who have lately sent us ORDERS kindly REPEAT THEM as these have been entirely destroyed ?

Kemp & Co Ltd

THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 2-38m., 3-32a.; Low water, 8-27m., 10-17a.

English Mails of the 22nd ultimo due to arrive at 6 a. m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 1-40 p. m.

Elton Cup Hockey Tournament Semi-finals—St. Mary's College vs. Byculla Education Society's Institution—Cooperage, 5-40 p.m.

St. Mary's Ex-Students' Union Concert and Dance, "Woodland Hall," Nesbit Lane, 9-30 p.m.

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—June 7th, First Quarter, 10h. 26·1m. a.m. ; June 14th, Full Moon, 7h. 25-2m. p. m. ; June 21st, Last Quarter, 10h. 56-1m. a. m. ; June 28th, New Moon, 10h. 1·5m. p. m. ; June 5th, in Apogee, 5h. p. m. ; June 17th, in Perigee, 3h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, June 6.—Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Smoking Concert, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 14m. ; High water, 3-26m., 4-14a. ; Low water, 9-15m., 11-24a.

Sunday, June 7.—Whit Sunday. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m. ; High water, 4-30m., 5-3a. ; Low water, 10-21m.

Monday, June 8.—Whitsun Monday. Sun rises. 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water, 5-51m.; 6-1a.; Low water, 0-30m., 11-45a.

Tuesday, June 9.—Bombay High Court re-opens after the Summer Vacation ; Aurangabad Mills, Ordinary General Meeting. Sun rises, 6h. 1 m., Sun sets, 7h. 15m. ; High water, 7-7m., 6-59 a. ; Low water, 1-17 m., 1-0 a.

Wednesday, June 10.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m ; Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water, 8-12m., 7-55a.; Low water, 1-57m., 2-2a.

Thursday, June 11.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 16m. ; High water, 9-8m., 8-46a ; Low water, 2-35m., 2-57a.

CONCERT.—There will be a Concert followed by a Dance at the St. Mary's Ex-Students' Union, "Woodland Hall," Nesbit Lane, this evening at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—The members of the Bombay Commercial Gymkhana are holding their first Smoking Concert in their pretty bungalow at Wodehouse Bridge on Saturday night. An excellent programme has been drawn up, there being plenty of talent in the Club, and a great night is expected.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During May, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,847. Among them the number of new admissions was 570 ; classified as stated :—Bhattias 84, Vanias 85, Brahmins 59, Lohanas 59, other castes 283. The average daily attendance was 91.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday evening at the Improvement Trust office, the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding. After transacting business of a routine character, the Trustees resumed consideration of their reply to Government regarding the Scheme for the development of the City of Bombay. Further consideration was adjourned to the next meeting.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO., LIMITED.

THE floatation of the business of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co. as a Joint Stock Company is an event in the history of Indian enterprise of more than passing interest, the more especially because the system on which the business was started, namely, "small profits and quick returns," as the result purely of "cash on delivery," has proved that it is possible to educate even the conservative Indian or Anglo-Indian into relinquishing the ledger or book-debit system for cash payment and its many sterling mutual advantages. When, in 1882, the two gentlemen whose names the firm bears announced the foundation of this business on a purely cash basis, the consensus of opinion in Calcutta seemed to be that it was doomed to disaster ; but it did not take long for it to become apparent that this plucky innovation on the usual order of things had taken on, a small beginning in very limited premises in Esplanade East having soon shewed developments which left no room for doubt that one of the most successful businesses in India had been launched ; and since then it has gone on increasing and spreading its branches throughout India, Burmah, and Ceylon and the Far East, until to-day it has grown to such dimensions that the Proprietor, Mr. Robert Laidlaw, has considered it expedient to endow it with new vitality and fresh energy by the proposed change in its existence. The wisdom of the measure will doubtless commend itself to all those who are conscious of the good that arises out of changes in the personnel as well as in the constitution of most institutions, especially as the success that has been achieved in the past is such an excellent guarantee for the future. Indeed, if it were possible to picture in words the very small beginning that was made a quarter of a century ago with this business, it would easily be realised how leviathan comparatively the result has been as it is seen to-day. The touchstone of success now centres round £540,000 as the value of the block and stock which is to-day offered for investment—£400,000 of that amount at 6 per cent. interest—which makes both the security and the yield very tempting ; and no doubt long before the 16th instant, which is the last day on which applications for shares will be received, the amount provided for will be over-subscribed. The Prospectus speaks for itself, and it is therefore unnecessary to reiterate its contents, except to draw attention to the fact that the value of the Lands and Buildings which comprise the corpus of the Company is estimated at £225,000, while Stock represents £257,000, which latter figure, it must be remembered, is by no means a constant, in that, in the ordinary course of business, the goods represented by that sum would turn over, perhaps, two or three times in the year. Fixtures and Plant make up £21,000, which, having regard to the extent of the parent firm and its twenty-three branches, seems a very small amount —an average of less than £1,000 for each business ! The item "Book Debts" would seem to be misleading, in the face of the knowledge that the firm does not give credit under any circumstance, and that the sum shewn represents goods in transit and V. P. Ps. The item of £8,000 in cash, on the other hand, imparts a healthy character to all the other items. There remain, then, the items "Liabilities" and "Goodwill," which almost balance one another, though there is no relation between them, except that while the latter is an abiding and growing asset as the profits of the business advance, the former is a consequence of committals for goods ordered and to be delivered—really an adjusting item in closing the books of account. The vendor's willingness to accept the purchase-money, as to £300,000 in £200,000 Ordinary and £100,000 Preference shares, and the balance of £240,000 in shares or cash at the option of the Directors, is an earnest of the confidence with which they invest the future. Add to this that all those who have been associated with the growth and success of the business continue at its helm under the new auspices, and it will be seen that the hopes held out in the Prospectus for a continuance at least of past successes are based on excellent data. It is believed that Mr. Robert Laidlaw's desire to enter upon a very thorough Parliamentary career, which would distract a great deal of his attention from the business, is the direct cause of his determination to form the business into a Limited Liability concern.

FIRE AT COLABA.

IN Jamshedji Bunder, Colaba, Bombay, a fire broke out at about eleven o'clock on Wednesday night, destroying several sheds in which cattle had been tethered, carts stabled, and workmen lived. Soon the big blaze was observable, and the fire-engines were unable to do better than confining the fire to the area ablaze and preventing the flames from travelling to bales of cotton and fishermen's thatched-huts situated further west. The cattle were cut loose ; they stampeded in their fright, three bullocks falling into the seawater basin beneath. The cause of the fire is attributable to keeping a lamp hanging in the middle of a cattle-shed ; the flame of the light is supposed to have set fire to bundles of hay above it. The loss is estimated at about Rs. 3,000.

FIRE IN A MAT SHOP.

At about 7 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in a mat shop belonging to one R. Sulleman, and situated in Abdul Rahiman Street. The alarm having been given, three steamers of the Bombay Fire Brigade arrived quickly on the scene, and before the fire could spread and extend to neighbouring buildings it was got under in half an hour. The damage done to the stock of Chinese mats and reed-checks, &c., is estimated at Rs. 4,000. The building, which belongs to Borah Lukmanji, was also slightly damaged. The origin of the fire is not ascertained : the shop-keeper avers that it began in the building situated in the rear of his shop, but others deny this.

A DEAF-MUTE DROWNED.

IN the Institute for Deaf-Mutes in Mazagon, Bombay, Mr. G. F. Chalk, J. P., conducted an inquiry, on Thursday evening, relating to the cause of death of a Christian deaf-mute named De Cruz, (10), who had been drowned on Wednesday, in the sea-water basin at Sand Bunder, near the Gun-Powder Magazine, Mazagon, while bathing with his other deaf-mutes, and another lad, to alleviate the suffering caused by the exasperating and scorching heat of a blazing mid-summer sun. Despite great efforts, the body could not be recovered till Thursday. Deceased's foot slipped and he fell into the water. In his struggles to get out, he was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DESERTING THE KIMONO.

In the face of the traditional idea that Fashion is fickle, it seems quaint how the dressmakers sometimes positively have to fight for a footing for some new vogue. Just now, for instance, writes a lady correspondent both the dressmakers and the tailors are trying to get their clientele away from the kimono line of bodice or of coat. They are weary of it ; and no wonder, when one comes to think of the hundreds they must have turned out—kimono blouses, kimono bodices, kimono coats. The other day, at my dressmaker's, discussing the design for a frock, when we came to the point of kimono or not kimono on the shoulder, we found that although it was all very well to say "not kimono," it was not so easy to reconcile the bodice of other lines with the general movement of the frock. I confess I just shifted the responsibility by leaving the matter to the dressmaker, and I rather think it will take her all her taste and cleverness to arrange it to her satisfaction. It is to the mixture of vanity and common sense in the mind of the modern woman that becoming fashions owe their long run of popularity. Indeed one might almost say that nowadays we will not renounce a fashion until something just as good is offered in its place ; and the dressmakers will continue this summer to make up kimono frocks and coats, &c., however much they themselves may weary for something new. Just as when we go again and again to see a very popular play, we do not always realise how weary the actor must be of it, so we do not remember how sick the dressmaker must be of continually making up practically the same shape.

THE CASE OF THE MILLINER.

And the milliner, too, has a case against us just now—she is so tired of making mushrooms or mushroom-like shapes ; but we will have them, and so she racks her brains for little variations. It is upon the mushroom brim we are so insistent. The crown really may indulge in any whim it

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

MYSORE AND ITS RULER.

The "Madras Mail."—Very appropriately, considering that H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore celebrates his twenty-fourth birthday on the 4th instant, the second volume of the "Ruling Chiefs of India Series," which has just been published, deals with the Maharajah and his State. The history of Mysore and its rulers in modern times is not a difficult one to compile. For fifty years or more the State was administered by the British Government, and its records during that period are available. Since the Rendition in 1884, the pride of the Mysore Durbar has been that it has successfully endeavoured to maintain the high level it had then attained. The late Maharajah of Mysore had been too well trained not to know that the interests of the people were identical with the interests of the Government. He gave his administrators and advisers a more or less free hand, and he was fortunate in having such able Dewans as Mr. Rungá Charlu and Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, under whom Mysore acquired the reputation of being a "Model State."

The whole trend of the administration of Mysore under the late Maharajah was a magnificent experiment as to how far—and, under Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, how fast—it was possible to go in the administration of the country for the benefit of the ruler and the ruled alike. Unfortunately the Maharajah died in 1894 while on a visit to Calcutta, to the great grief of his subjects, and during the minority of his young son, the present Maharajah, the State was administered by H. H. the Maharanee (late Regent) with a Council of Regency, which included Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer as Dewan. This on the whole was a period of marking time: if no very great progress was made, there was little or no falling back. With the assumption of the reins of Government by the present Maharajah in 1902, under a scheme which gave the ruler a more than nominal part in the administration of affairs, there has again been a rapid movement forward. All this will be found admirably described by Mr. C. S. Raghunatha Rao in the publication under reference. In the introduction, written by Mr. K. P. Puttana Chetty, a Councillor of the State, there is the following paragraph which gives an idea of the rapidity with which H. H. the Maharajah and his advisers have progressed in the direction of making the Government efficient and popular:—"Among the prominent measures inaugurated by His Highness may be mentioned the extension of Technical education, the introduction of free Primary education the institution of Co-operative Credit Societies as a help to agriculture and industry, the removal of the last shackle on trade and production by abolishing the "halat," or duty, on arecanut, the establishment of a Legislative Council, the formation of a Public Health Department and a Veterinary Department, the electric lighting of Bangalore and the location of the Tata Research University in Bangalore." As to the position which the young Maharajah occupies in the hearts of his people there is no need to speak here. The people have demonstrated their great affection and respect for him on many occasions; but if proof were needed, all one would have to do to obtain it would be to go to Mysore during this week, when the Maharajah will entertain his subjects, his officers and his personal friends in right Royal style.

THE BOMBAY DOWER QUEEN.

The "Civil and Military Gazette."—Only once has a Queen from the smallest European monarchy shared the English throne, but that once was also richly worth while. Not merely Macaulay's schoolboy can tell how it was this Portuguese Queen who brought us to Bombay, with the first impulse towards expansion in India. In the century preceding her, there were two other Catherines in Europe, both known by territorial designation and both more famous than the Portuguese—Catherine of Aragon, and Catherine de Medicis. It is of Catherine of Braganza, a childless and Catholic Queen in England, who to a singular degree produces the effect of an understudy of Catherine of Aragon a century and a half earlier, that Miss Lillias Campbell Davidson has produced a Memoir, "Catherine of Braganza, Infanta of Portugal and Queen Consort of England, (John Murry). Miss Davidson neither writes with special purity of style, nor is she flawless in her facts, though she shows a commendable effort after accuracy.

Catherine of Braganza was born at the Palace of Villa Vicosa—familiar just now in connection with the tragedy of this spring—on the 25th of November, 1638 and she lived until almost the last hour of the 31st December, 1705. At her birth she was less than royal, for Spain had held Portugal under her iron heel since 1580. The deep hatred between the two nations which was then aroused, still survives, and still makes impossible any scheme of a united Iberian State such as is sometimes suggested. Two years after Catherine's birth the people of Portugal, in a last flash of heroism, drove out the Spaniards, and gave the crown to her father João, Duke of Braganza, already much the greatest Portuguese subject. Her strong-willed mother was a daughter of the Spanish Duke of Medina Sidonia—a name for ever associated with the Grand Armada. Even so early the degeneration of the House of Braganza had begun. There was a strange lethargy about Catherine's father and her elder brother, King Alphonzo, was a vicious maniac, while her younger brother King Pedro, was not much better. As early as 1644 there was talk of a marriage between her and our future Charles II. She was brought up in the Oriental seclusion practised by what is literally the most Western nation in Europe, which Clarendon also calls "the most jelous nation in the world." She scarcely stirred out of the palace once a year, and received no education, nor any training for the position which she was to occupy.

The then wandering, and later on restored, Charles II, weakly good-natured and in desperate need of money was jocked into the marriage by Catherine's mother, then Regent of Portugal. The Princess was offered with such a dowery as no Queen had before brought to England—Bombay, Tangier, and half a million sterling, this last part of the bargain a fraud. Miss Davidson says of the transaction: "It was a breach of faith and an act of dishonesty that paved the way poorly for Charles's reception of his bride. There were Kings in Europe at that time who would have found in the failure cause sufficient to excuse their returning her to her mother." But there was also dishonesty enough in connection with later English payments to her. Charles had long jibbed at the marriage, owing to persistent reports of the bride being ill-looking and even deformed; but at last he saw a picture, which made him exclaim: "That person cannot be unhandsome." Other pictures, however, show her as very plain and it is undeniable that she was lacking in charm, talent, and tact, though a kind-hearted little person. When the marriage took place in May 1662 Catherine was in her twenty-fourth year, which was a little old for that day. To the Queen's large retinue, England seemed "the country of free men" while Pepys wrote of the Portuguese ladies: "nothing in them that is pleasing," and even glorious Evelyn speaks of their "olivader" complexion, and calls them "sufficiently unagreeable." Certainly the Queen had no such beauty as three of King's mistresses—the arrogant Duchess of Cleveland a thoroughly bad lot, who won half a million sterling from the Treasury and founded the Grafton family; the Breton Duchess of Portsmouth gentle but not less rapacious, who was the ancestress of the Richmond Dukes and of such men of genius as Charles James Fox, and the Napier brothers; and madcap Nell Gwynn who founded the house of St. Albans. What could Catherine do amid such? She blundered by showing bad temper at first, and by afterwards yielding too abjectly. During twenty-two years the King was always kind, though not-faithful, to her, while she loved him devotedly. Many letters of hers to Portugal are here given. Writing in 1688 about her return home, after the death of Charles she says: "The nation which I leave is indifferent to me" but at times she had been really hated in England, on account of her creed, her childlessness and her devotion. She was happier after leaving heretic England and in the last year of her life she became Queen-Regent of Portugal.

LAXITY OE THE ARMS ACT ADMINISTRATION.

The "Pioneer" writes:—Since the appearance of an article in these columns a day or two back on the laxity with which the Arms Act is administered, our attention has been called to the following advertisement, which appears in the "English Mail" of the 23rd May:—

A Hajee Dossal and Sons, Karachi, advise you not to regret inability to provide yourself or to deny yourself of the pleasures of shikarring. They are making an unprecedented offer. Simply apply giving clear name, designation and address and they will provide you with a first class English-made sporting Gun, or Rifle, or Revolver or Pistol, either on the V. P. P. system or on easy payment by instalment. No rereferences asked.

The first thought that enters the mind on reading this astonishingly candid advertisement is that it must be a police trap; but it is evidently quite to guileless for such a purpose. If it is what it appears to be it is simply an illustration of the contempt into which the Act has fallen. For anything we know to the contrary, Messrs. Hajee Dossal and Sons may be as worthy citizens and as honest tradesmen as those about them. It simply has not occurred to them that the law which is supposed to control this branch of their trade is a thing that is meant to be treated seriously. If those who seek custom by aboveboard advertisement do business on these lines there is no difficulty in guessing at the practice of dealers who work in the dark. Probably it is as simple for anyone to get a revolver as a pocket knife in the "bazars" of either Calcutta or Bombay.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS.

The "Madras Mail":—The recently issued Rules concerning Confidential Reports on Military Officers are not likely to be received with any general gratification. A few fresh paragraphs are introduced into the Regulations, but the substance of the old ones still remains to vex the flesh of those over whom they exert an influence. The new matter lays it down as a preliminary that in future all such Reports "will be considered strictly confidential and privileged, and will in no case be made public." After the disclosures of the recent Lieutenant Woods' case in the Guards, this is perhaps a wise provision. There is a difference, however, between a Confidential Report and a secret one. What is desirable, and what is not guaranteed is that such Reports should be communicated beforehand to the Officers concerned and also that they should be unbiassed. Unfortunately the new Regulations furnish no absolute safe-guard that there will be no miscarriage of justice or intervention of prejudice. The Reports as hitherto are to be drawn up by Commanding Officers, or other immediate superiors. If the duty were undertaken by a specially trained Board a more correct, as well as a more impartial estimate would probably be arrived at.

Although the actual system of preparing these Confidential Reports has not been changed, there are some new Rules affecting their communication. Conspicuous among these is one laying it down that a favourable report need not necessarily be communicated to the Officer concerned. The matter is left entirely to the discretion of his superior. With regard to unfavourable Reports, however, the matter is very different. In this respect, several alterations in the old Rules are to be noted. As hitherto, these adverse comments are to be read "where practicable." They are also, however, in future to be read "verbatim" and "without unnecessary delay." It is also no longer possible for a reporting Officer to refuse to supply on demand a copy of an unfavourable Report, whereas he could formerly decline to do so, under the terms of paragraph 138, by merely saying that he considered it "not practical." This should remove a distinct grievance.

Another new Regulation deals with the subject of conflicting Reports. It is now ruled that in the event of a superior Officer reporting favourably upon an Officer who has received an adverse Report from his Commanding Officer, "the conflicting Reports will be inquired into by the military authority next in order of superiority, who will record his opinion and cause it to be communicated to the Officer concerned." This should prove a satisfactory innovation; but it would surely be still better if the superior authority should also communicate the facts of the case to the Army Council. A noteworthy omission in the new Rules is the absence of any Regulation governing the case when the converse may occur. For example, take the case of an Officer who is favourably reported upon by his Colonel, but adversely by the next Colonel under whom he serves. In this event, justice can scarcely be done unless the whole circumstances are submitted to the judgment of a properly representative Board composed of Brigade and Divisional Commanders. Of course, the former decision may be upheld. Still the subject of the adverse Report will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that the matter has been thoroughly investigated. It often happens, as in the recent cases in the 5th Lancers and the Guards, that a Captain or Subaltern may appear a pattern of efficiency and zeal to one Colonel, while his successor may regard him as an undesirable. An addition on the lines suggested to Paragraph 139 of the new Army Order, detailing the procedure to be observed on such occasions, is accordingly required.

COUNT BENCKENDORFF, the Russian Ambassador, through General Yermaloff, Military Attache, by special order of the Empress Marie Feodorovna, president of the Imperial Russian Red Cross Society, has presented Major Richardson, the well-known war and police dog trainer, with the war medal of the society, together with a letter conveying the heartfelt thanks of the society for the services of his ambulance dogs in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese war.

A WEALTHY young Italian named Poli, who was on his honeymoon, has committed suicide at the Hotel Ballevue, Paris, where he had been staying with his wife since their arrival a few days ago from Brindisi. He went out to purchase some cigars, and when he returned his wife upbraided him for leaving her alone in the hotel. A quarrel ensued, the "Chronicle" says, the upshot of which was that the Italian drew a revolver from his pocket, and placing the muzzle against his temple, blew out his brains. The young widow has now become insane through grief, and has had to be placed under restraint. Husband and wife were members of well-known families in Brindisi.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 2nd June give the following details:—

KARACHI.

No rain during week. River at Bukkur on 31st, plus 6 feet 1 1-5 inches against plus 9 feet 1 1-5 inches on same date last year. Area sown with spring crops 35 per cent. less than last year. Spring crops flourishing. Harvesting in progress in Ghorabari taluka and commenced in Sujaval taluka. Kharif operations progressing except in Karachi taluka. Seedlings withering for want of sufficient water in parts of Keti Bandar Mahal; elsewhere germination and transplantation continue. Fodder-supply adequate except in Sujaval, Mirpur Batoro and Kohistan talukas. Deficiency of water causing anxiety to cultivators. Drinking water-supply adequate. Cattle in good condition and sufficient.

HYDERABAD.

No rain during week. Threshing of rabi crops almost completed. Lands being prepared for next season. Kharif sowing commenced in Tando Bago taluka. Cattle in good condition except in Shahdadpur, Kandiaro and Hala talukas. Fodder-supply deficient in Shahdadpur, Badin, Hala, and Kandiare talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Price of rice at Hyderabad 6 1/4, of bajri 10, of jowari 10 and of wheat 8 seers per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Hyderabad 45 per cent. less than normal.

PANCH MAHALS.

No rain during week. Kharif operations in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Drinking water supply and supply of water in irrigation tanks, channels and wells sufficient in western mahals, but scarcity of drinking water felt in eastern mahals, which is being met by sinking wells from tagai grants made to the people. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Price of bajri 9 1-4, of maize 10 1-2, of wheat 6 1-2 and of rice 7 seers per rupee. Price of fodder Rs. 2 per 100 bundles. Quantity of bajri, maize, wheat and rice purchasable per rupee at Godhra 38, 68, 50 and 49 per cent. less than normal respectively. Stocks of grain sufficient. Labouring classes engaged in collecting mhowra and toddy. People are engaged in deepening kacha wells and making embankments from famine tagai grants in parts of eastern mahals. Distress not severe in western mahals but is severe in eastern mahals where famine has been declared. Ten famine relief works in progress in eastern mahals. Wages of agricultural labourers 8, 6 and 4 pice for males, females and children respectively. No emaciation noticed. No aimless wandering noticed. Supply of labour sufficient. Liberal suspensions of land revenue and tagai and liberal grants of tagai given in eastern mahals. Physical condition of people generally good.

KAIRA.

No rain during week. Kharif operations in progress. Hot-weather crops ripening. Agricultural stock in poor condition. Fodder-supply scarce. Drinking water-supply generally adequate. Water in irrigation tanks and wells generally sufficient.

SURAT.

No rain during week. Irrigation of sugarcane continues in Chikhli, Pardi, Bulsar and Jalalpur talukas. Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water adequate except in Chorasi and Jalalpur talukas and Valod petha. Water in irrigation wells sufficient except in Chikhli, Jalalpur, Olpad and Mandvi talukas and Valod petha. Irrigation tanks are dry.

KANARA.

Ten cents of rain during week at Honavar. Garden crops in fair condition. Harvesting of hot-weather crops continues in Yellapur taluka and Supa petha. Planting of sugarcane continues in Bhatkal petha. Kharif sowing commenced except in parts of Yellapur taluka and Bhatkal and Supa pethas. Fodder-supply adequate. Drinking water adequate except in parts of Ankola, Honavar and Yellapur talukas. Agricultural stock generally sufficient. Price of rice at Karwar 7¼ and of hill-millets 13 seers per rupee. Price of rice-straw 12 annas per 100 bundles. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Karwar 20 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain adequate. Labourers get employment. Rates of wages 3 to 6 annas. No emigration. General condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair.

EAST KHANDESH.

No rain during week. Irrigated rabi crops generally in good condition. Harvesting of wheat almost completed. Threshing almost completed. Lands being prepared for next season. Estimated outturn of cotton and Bajri fair, and of other crops fair to poor except in Jamner and Raver talukas, where it is fair to good. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Amalner taluka, where grass is imported from the Satpudas, and in Yaval taluka where people feed their cattle with leaves of trees. Fodder getting very dear. Agricultural stock generally in fair condition. Drinking water-supply and water in irrigation tanks, channels and wells sufficient for the present, but great difficulty is being experienced, as water-level in rivers and wells is going down. Water-supply diminishing in Amalner and Pachora talukas and Bhadgaon petha. Deepening of wells by jumpers being pushed on. Price of rice 6 seers 8 chataks, of bajri 11 seers 1 chatak, of jowari 10 seers 6 chataks of wheat 7 seers 4 chataks and of pulse 7 seers 2 chataks per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee 41·35 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Demand for labour adequate. No emigration during week. Rates of wages for males 3 to 4 annas, for females 2 to 3 annas and for children 1 to 2 annas. General condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair. Tagai being freely advanced to cultivators.

WEST KHANDESH.

No rain during week. Lands being prepared for next season. Agricultural stock and fodder-supply insufficient in parts of Pimpalner, Nandurbar and Taloda talukas. Water-supply for drinking purposes insufficient in Pimpalner, Sindkheda, and Nandurbar talukas. Irrigation water failing in many places. Prices of food-grains stationary. Price of wheat 7 seers 7 chataks, of jowari 10 seers 2 chataks, of bajri 9 seer 15½ chataks and of rice 5 seers 7¼ chataks per rupee. Quantity of food grains purchasable per rupee 45 per cent. less than normal. Famine relief work in progress in Taloda taluka. Dole to village servants being distributed in Shahada and Shirpur talukas.

NASIK.

No rain during week. Threshing of rabi crops completed. Lands being prepared for next season. Collection and burning of rab materials continue. Fodder-supply insufficient in Dindori, Kalvan, Nandgaon, Chandor, Baglan and Malegaon talukas. Agricultural stock generally in good condition except in Malegaon taluka. Drinking water-supply sufficient for the present except in Sinnar and Malegaon talukas. Water in irrigation channels and parts deficient. Stocks of grain sufficient, but prices risen.

AHMEDNAGAR.

No rain during week. Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder sufficient for the present but getting dear. Supply of water insufficient in parts of Shrigonda, Jamkhed, Rahuri, Nevasa and Shavgamner talukas. Agricultural stock generally insufficient.

POONA.

No rain during week. Collection and burning of rab materials and preparation of lands for next season in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Junnar and Indapur talukas and Ambegaon petha. Agricultural stock in good condition but insufficient in Maval, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate except in Mulshi petha. Water in irrigation wells and channels decreasing. Prices of food-grains stationary. Stocks of grain sufficient. Demand and supply of employment well balanced. Rates of wages 2½ to 5 annas for males and 1 to 3 annas for females. Extent of emigration not abnormal. People returning to their homes for the monsoon operations. General condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair. Dole being given to village servants.

SHOLAPUR.

No rain during week. Standing garden and irrigated crops in good condition. Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of fodder generally adequate. Agricultural stock in fair condition but the number is not sufficient generally: most of the cattle have been sent out of the district to more favourable tracts. Supply of water for drinking and for irrigation purposes inadequate. Deepening of wells by jumpers being actively pushed on.

SATARA.

No rain during week. Harvesting of rabi crops completed. Lands being prepared for next season. Water-supply adequate for drinking purposes but insufficient for irrigation purposes in Javli taluka. Agricultural stock insufficient in Khanapur and Khatav talukas. Stocks of grain adequate. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee 39 per cent. less than normal.

BIJAPUR.

No rain during week. Lands being prepared for next season. Crops in bad condition in Indi and Bijapur talukas, but relief measures probably unnecessary. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle generally in good condition. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Badami, Bagalkot and Bijapur talukas. Irrigation tanks dried up. Stocks of grain sufficient.

DHARWAR.

No rain during week. Rain urgently needed for sowing rice. Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition.

KATHIAWAR.

No rain during week. Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and generally in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells insufficient in Bhavnagar, Palitana, Songadh and Sudamda. Price of wheat at Rajkot 10, of bajri 9½, of jowari 12¼ and of gram 9 seers per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Rajkot 44 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. No demand for employment in Jhalavad, Sorath and Gohilvad Prants. Demand and supply of employment generally sufficient in Halar Prant. Rates of wages 3½ to 5 annas for males 2 1-2 to 3 annas for females and 1½ to 2 annas for children. No emigration. General condition of labouring classes fair.

BARODA.

No rain during week. Summer crops in good condition in Kadi division and in Shianagar mahal. Picking of cotton completed in Vadavli and Baroda mahals and almost completed in Dabhoi mahal. Harvesting of castor oil-seeds completed in Vadavli and Sidhpur mahals. Irrigation of sugarcane continues in Gandevi mahal and of summer crops in Petlad, Dehgam and Damnagar mahals. Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of fodder deficient in parts of Baroda and Kadi divisions. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply adequate except in Dabhoi, Kamarej, Varghat and Harij mahals. Well water deficient in Damnagar mahal and decreasing elsewhere.

MAHI KANTHA.

No rain during week. Standing rabi crops in good condition. Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder-supply inadequate in Mansa, Khadal, Mahisha and Vatrak Kantha. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Water-supply adequate.

THE SEA FACE FIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following further donations towards the fund for the Government peons. As my appeal has been so generously responded to and assistance has also been given direct by some officers, no more contributions are now required:—

	Rs.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Cameron	75
The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta	50
Mr. M. C. Gibb	15
Mr. C. V. Mehta	10
"A Sympathiser"	10
"D. N."	5
Mr. J. C. Jamsetjee	5
Mr. G. A. Gayer	5
"J. B. M."	2

Yours, &c.,
E. M. PROES,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 3rd June.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of messages remaining undelivered during the week ending 3rd June:—

Aligarh, Mohammad Rahim Karty Umarkhadi Street; Mangalore City Hemraj Vanravandas Mangaldas Market; Itarsi G I P Hajikhemlas Jusib; Hyderabad City Sind, Vassanmal care of Nouramal Bhawondas; Ludhiana, Rampartap Bataliakas; Hathras, Chandmal Sobhachand; Rangoon, Mini: Ahmedabad, Manek Chok, Chatoor Meghji, Gulalvadi; Madras, Soolemanbhkher Mahomed Yoosufbaula Abdulrahiman Street; Rangoon, Sailor; Wadhwan Jn B B Dadoo Dalibhai Gogbari Street; Ahmedabad B B, Chandelal Aldelal Kika Street; Amritsar G, Kalidass care of Soorajmal Hulkoobhai; Fatehpur Jyp, Kahibar Jiwa Mukhtiarkhana, Kotri; Cassulim W I P, Mangish Shankar Khanlak Vales Company Cantonment; Sultanpur Oudh, Bhoanibhekh, Parsi No. 4 Dalimal; Banda, Naionsukhdas Naraindas.

THE Buildings and Attendance Sub-Committee of the London County Council Education Committee, who have been considering the question of improving the means of exit from schools in order that, in the event of fire or panic, the buildings may be vacated speedily, have come to the opinion that at each school the external door should be fastened back and kept open during school hours. The bolted portions of certain of the existing doors open inwards and the committee propose that the bolts shall be removed and that the doors shall be made to open outwards. The cost of the work is estimated at £1,500.

A GRAND SPECULATION, in these days of financial unrest, is a rare thing for people with spare capital to come across. It is, therefore, refreshing to know that in purchasing a box of Holloway's Pills, good value for money can be obtained. They never fail to give instant relief from pain, and no disease can long withstand their purifying influence. A few appropriate doses at the proper period will prevent many a serious illness. Their primary action is upon the blood, stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. Their secondary action strengthens the nervous system. No drug can be so harmless yet so antagonistic to disorders caused by brain worry. The most perfect reliance may be placed upon their regulating and renovating virtues.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

The Annual Monsoon forecast by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, will, probably, appear next week.

The Monsoon is already late in putting in its appearance in Colombo, but the conditions in Upper India and the deficiency in the Himalayan snowfall, are favourable for its rapid extension upcountry, when it comes. A late Monsoon is very often also a good Monsoon.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

The rainfall has increased in North-East India and has been nearly general, but light, over the whole division, excluding the Western Districts. The trough of low pressure, close against the Himalayas, has given conditions favourable for a continuance of rain in the Northern Districts.

The rainfall has not been so heavy as yesterday, in Burma; it has been local in the interior, but nearly general on the coast.

The heat depression, developing over Central Punjab, is strongly marked.

Hot weather conditions prevail in Northern India, West of Bengal.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Tavoy, 2 inches; Rangoon and Bhamo, 1 inch; Toungoo and Myitkyina, one and half inches; Dibrugarh, three inches; Jessore and Dhubri, one inch; Shillong and Bogra, three-quarters of an inch.

Skies are moderately to heavily overcast in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam; air is much drier than usual in Chota Nagpur, the United Central Provinces, the Punjab and parts of the Peninsula; temperature is in defect in parts of Burma, but over the rest of the country, either normal, or in excess, Jacobabad reporting a maximum of 121°.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Assam, north of Eastern Bengal and local rain in Burma and Deltaic Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June, to date.
Bushire(1st)	91·1	78·1	...	0·00
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan	116·8	85·0	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	109·0	81·1	...	0·00
Lahore	113·9	77·2	...	0·00
Sirsa	114·3	80·1	...	0·00
Ambala	110·5	71·5	...	0·00
Delhi	113·2	87·2	...	0·00
Agra	113·5	85·0	...	0·00
Mainpuri	114·3	84·3	...	0·00
Jhansi	114·8	92·1	...	0·00
Cawnpore	114·4	82·0	...	0·00
Allahabad	115·1	81·5	...	0·00
Jacobabad	121·1	78·8	...	0·00
Karachi	94·9	82·2	...	0·00
Ajmer	108·9	89·2	...	0·00
Jaipur	111·2	80·1	...	0·00
Kotah	112·5	89·1	...	0·00
Bhuj	98·6	79·5	...	0·00
Dwarka	88·3	81·7	...	0·00
Veraval	84·7	81·8	...	0·00
Rajkot	106·9	78·2	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	108·6	79·5	...	0·60
Surat	98·6	81·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	107·1	80·2	...	0·00
Deesa	108·3	79·9	...	0·00
Neemuch	103·0	77·7	...	0·00
Indore	103·1	80·6	...	0·00
Jubbulpore	110·5	82·3	...	0·00
Saugor	107·6	87·0	...	0·00
Hoshangabad	109·1	80·4	0·03	0·00
Khandwa	107·7	82·1	...	0·00
Akola	106·7	83·1	...	0·00
Amraoti	109·1	84·3	...	0·00
Nagpur	112·6	89·1	...	0·00
Chanda	111·5	88·0	...	0·00
Raipur	112·7	81·4	...	0·00
Bombay	90·3	82·6	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	90·8	80·9	...	0·00
Mormugao	90·5	81·7	...	0·00
Karwar	90·8	79·0	...	0·00
Malegaon	104·9	74·1	...	0·12
Ahmednagar	101·9	74·0	...	0·00
Poona	91·0	72·8	...	0·00
Sholapur	105·3	77·9	...	...
Bijapur	98·7	73·2	...	0·19
Belgaum	95·3	67·6	0·03	0·03
Aurangabad	101·2	74·2	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	107·9	84·2	...	0·04
Hyderabad	103·8	81·7	...	0·00
Mangalore	89·2	79·9	...	0·68
Calicut	88·8	76·1	...	0·00
Cochin	90·7	79·3	...	0·04
Colombo	86·5	79·0	0·04	0·16
Masulipatam	97·3	83·1	...	0·03
Bellary	105·0	77·8	...	0·00
Cuddapah	108·2	84·6	...	0·00
Madras	105·5	81·0	...	0·02
Bangalore	91·3	66·8	...	0·00
Coimbatore	96·4	73·3	...	0·00
Trichinopoly	104·6	79·2	...	0·00
Negapatam	100·4	79·0	...	0·00

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 4TH JUNE, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, 4th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies remain clear. The moisture in the air is generally below the average, the deficiency at Rawalpindi being 83 per cent. of the normal value. Maximum temperature is above normal; the minimum is high at Rawalpindi but continues low at Ambala. Winds are northerly or north-westerly.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal except at Agra. Temperature has risen and is during the day 4° to 8° above the average. The direction of air movement is westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are still moderately clouded in lower Sind but have cleared in Rajputana. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Maximum temperature is above normal at Ajmer and Jacobabad, the highest reading recorded yesterday being 121° at the latter station; the minimum is also high at Ajmer. Winds are south-westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Humidity and temperature conditions are normal. Winds are south-westerly. Bhuj reports severe gale of wind as "weather for the past 24 hours."

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports a very light fall of rain. Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded. The air is generally drier than usual, especially in the southern districts. Maximum and minimum temperatures are in excess except at a few stations. Winds are westerly or north-westerly.

The Konkan.—Skies remain lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are south-westerly at Bombay but calms prevail elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum has received 0·03 inch of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies have cleared in the North Bombay Deccan and are only lightly clouded over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now generally below the average. Maximum temperature is higher than usual nearly everywhere, the greatest excess being 10° at Belgaum; the minimum is normal. North-westerly or westerly winds prevail.

General Remarks.—Moderate cloud persists in the Central Provinces and in the North Hyderabad where a few falls of rain may be received. Southerly winds are reported from Calicut and Cochin but the sea has gone down and pressure is considerably above normal so that there is yet no indication of any definite disturbance in that region. The barometer has fallen more than one-tenth of an inch in Upper Sind and the western half of the Punjab and the heat depression lies further north than usual. In North-West India gradients are steep and strong winds may be experienced in Cutch and Kathiawar.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be *'depended upon'* without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be *'depended upon.'* A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely *'depended upon'* to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and how I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

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Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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H.M. the King of Greece
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H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
and the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

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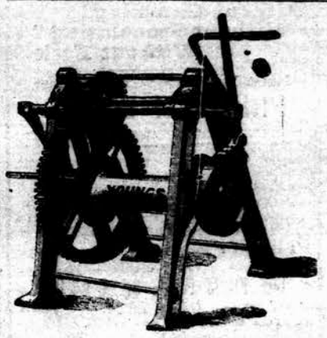
Price in Great Britain, Bottles, 1/9, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.



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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

POLICE COURT.

THE VIHARI CASE.

Oriental Translator Examined.

UNREST IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was proceeded with in which Ramchandra Narayen Mandlik, B.A., a Konkani Chitpavan Brahmin (27), editor, printer and publisher of the "Vihari," a weekly Marathi newspaper, was charged under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code with bringing or attempting to bring into hatred and contempt, and exciting or attempting to excite disaffection, disloyalty and feelings of enmity towards His Majesty and the Government established by law in British India. Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, prosecuted. Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Kanuga, Pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Bowen stated that he did not know whether the defence was that the verses in question were merely the reproduction of Mazzini's exhortation. He had before him six volumes of the Life and Writings of Joseph Mazzini and he would show that they did not contain exhortations in the form in which they had been present in the Marathi article. He meant to rely upon these volumes in the event of the defence putting forward a contention as he had suggested. Mr. Bowen next referred to certain verses published in the "Vihari" of the 30th December 1907, and said that the ideas conveyed in them were not the ideas expressed by Mazzini in his letters to Charles Albert, King of Sardinia. It was a matter for the Court to decide what the effect of the verses would be on the Marathi-reading public.

Mr. Bhasker Vishnu Joshi, First Assistant to the Oriental Translator, was the first witness examined by Mr. Bowen. He said that his mother-tongue was Marathi. He also knew Sanskrit, which was his second language at the University. He had seen a copy of the translations of the articles complained of. He made a translation of the verses complained of. He had compared his translation with the one made at the High Court and they practically agreed.

Mr. Bowen: What would be the effect of these verses on a Marathi reader.

Mr. Talyarkhan objected to the question.

The Magistrate: How do you say this question is relevant?

Mr. Bowen submitted that the witness was a Mahratta, his mother-tongue was Marathi and he could therefore say what the effect of the verses would be on a Mahratta reader. The question was clearly relevant. When they were dealing with verses it would be better to have the opinion of a Maratha as to what the effect of the verses would be on a Maratha reader. According to the Tilak case, reported in 2 Bombay Law Reporter, the question might be asked.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that the Public Prosecutor had got to show under what section of the Evidence Act evidence could be had on the matter. In the case decided by the High Court the question related to an historical fact. In this case the witness was asked his opinion as to what would be the effect of this article on the mind of the Marathi-reading public.

His Worship upheld the objection and disallowed the question, as it was governed by section 49.

Mr. Bowen: What would be the effect of the verses on your own mind?

Mr. Talyarkhan also objected to this question. The objection was upheld.

Witness was then asked whom the verses referred to.

Mr. Talyarkhan objected to the question.

His Worship disallowed the question. The preface to the verses stated that they were the embodiment of the exhortation by means of which Mazzini roused Italy. The verses were therefore *prima facie* addressed to Italy. Whether they could be, by their publication in an Indian language, made to refer to India, besides Italy, was for the Court to decide.

Witness here put in a translation of extracts from a pamphlet named the "Life of Mustapha Kamel Pacha" by Ramchandra Narayan Mandlik.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The following is the written statment of the accused, which Mr. Talyarkhan tendered in at this stage:—

"I am a graduate of the Bombay University. I have been editor of the "Vihari" since November 1907. The "Vihari" is published with the two-fold object of (1) bringing about the industrial and political regeneration of India and the gradual attainment by Indians of Swarajya *i.e.* Self-Government as obtaining in the British Colonies, and (2) educating public opinion for that consummation. I have been conducting this paper with these objects steadily in view. The second object above-mentioned is, in my opinion, the one object of Indian journalism, and this object is sought to be carried out in various ways, viz: (1) By educating the public as to their rights in the administration of their country and the relation between the rulers and the ruled. (2) By noticing Government measures and actions on the footing of what the subjects should legitimately expect from the Government. These notices may be either favourable or unfavourable according to the nature of the matter under review. Unfortunately this is subject to inevitable misapprehension. (3) By insisting on self-reliance as the one sure road to the realisation of our goal, and as embodying this principle of self reliance, to recommend to the people the peaceful, lawful but effective remedies of Swadeshi, boycott of foreign goods, national education, arbitration, abstinence from drink, etc. (4) By reminding the people of their former greatness in literature, philosophy, statesmanship, etc, in order to inspire in them self-confidence, to infuse into them higher thoug'ts and ambition, and to enable them to rise in every direction. (5) In order to shake off the lethargy and apathy into which the country has hopelessly merged and to nerve it to manlier efforts in every direction, to present to the readers the lives of great men of all nations who have raised their country and mankind in various ways and to reproduce their thoughts, opinions and writings. In this case I am chiefly concerned with the last item. Such subjects are given in prose and frequently in poetry as a stronger and more appealing species of literature. The poem which is the subject matter of this trial is, as is clearly stated in the heading, nothing but a piece of history versified. When I published it I had not the faintest idea that I was committing the offence of sedition. I never thought and can never be brought to think that a piece which did not contain even the remotest allusion to India and Indian circumstances was sedition in any sense of the term. I am ready to stand by the opinions I have preached and advocated through my paper. I am not prosecuted for expressing those opinions, because there is nothing seditions in them, but, curiously enough, I am prosecuted for having reproduced the sentiments of a patriot of world-wide repute such as Joseph Mazzini. I plead not guilty to the charge of sedition."

Mr Joshi was then cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, as to the meaning of the words employed in the verses.

THE ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR.

Mr. Kaderi, Oriental Translator to the Government, was next cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan. He said he had launched this prosecution by the orders of the Government. He was only the formal prosecutor. The "Vihari" was a well known paper, both in point of circulation and influence. He read the issues of the "Vihari" of the 30th December, 1907, and 6th April, 1908, about the time of their publication. He had no recollection of having read these articles then. It was the duty of his staff to read all the papers for him.

Mr. Talyarkhan: Were these articles brought to your notice, at the time of their publication, by your staff or did you yourself notice them? If so, was any action taken in the matter?

Witness: The answer to this question amounts to disclosing an official secret, which I cannot do.

The Magistrate upheld the objection.

Mr. Talyarkhan: You were asked your opinion about unrest in India. Have you personal knowledge of it?

Witness: My knowledge is derived from the reading of newspapers only.

Mr. Talyarkhan: Is there any unrest in Bombay?

Witness: We had signs of it in this Court only last Saturday at the hearing of the Hind Swarajya case. There is unrest in this Presidency. I think there is some unrest in the city of Bombay. I am sure there is.

What is the unrest in Bombay?

The agitation of the people.

What is the agitation you refer to?

The holding of certain political meetings which are likely to cause discontent.

I ask whether there is discontent in Bombay at the present moment?

It was not very long ago; I am talking of the past few months.

At this stage further hearing of the case was adjourned to the 10th instant.

JOTA SPECULATION.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Favel of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Vasanji Dhanji and twelve others with "Jota" speculation. The accused were arrested by Inspector Favel. All the accused were convicted. Three of them were fined Rs. 25, four Rs. 20, two Rs. 15 and the rest Rs. 11 each.

HOUSE-BREAKING BY NIGHT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, yesterday Inspector Stenson charged Gabia Shivram, a Hindu labourer, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking by night. Mr. Dalvi, Pleader defended the accused. It appeared from the evidence that on Monday night Krishna Durga, a shroff, sleeping in his shop in Dongri Street, woke up on hearing some noise and raised an alarm. The police and the neighbours ran to the spot and found the accused standing on the wall of the complainant's room. A back window was found broken and the shoes of the accused and a large nail were found lying in the room, left by the accused. This being his first offence the accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE KARWAR STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

SIR,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you an account of a very interesting ceremony which I witnessed here last evening. It was a public gathering held under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, Karwar. What struck me most was the great interest taken in the proceedings by almost all European residents of Karwar, both ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Taleyarkhan, the District Judge, was also present. I was hardly prepared to see such an institution in this remote corner of the Presidency; and I was still less prepared for the neatness and exactitude with which everything was managed by the young students. There was a very thoughtful address read by Mr. L. S. Cutinho, a rising Pleader of the Karwar Bar. In the course of that address he exhorted the students to mind their immediate duties and never to lose sight of the fact that it is in the days of studentship that the real foundations of a worthy manhood are laid. This was followed by a representation of an Act from "Good Natured Man". It was a highly creditable performance, especially when the age of the very tender actors is taken into consideration. The President's address was pleasant hearing. That gentleman's personality is a study in itself. He is a benevolent looking old man, hale and active, and seems to be highly loved by the student world here. On further enquiries I came to know that Rao Bahadur Gangolli's name was a household word at all places where he had the occasion to serve as a Subordinate Judge. Then there was the usual 'pan-supari,' attargulab' and flower garlands. The proceedings were brought to a close by the National Anthem. I hope that the public of Karwar will appreciate the work done by this institution and give it all possible encouragement.—Yours, &c.,

A SPECTATOR.

Karwar, May 31.

SUSPICIOUS FATAL INJURY.

On Wednesday night a report was made to Police Inspector Hassan about a Mahomedan lying in Khoja Street, Nal Bazar, Bombay, with a large gash on his abdomen, from which his internal organs protruded. The man was immediately removed to hospital, but soon succumbed to his injuries. Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, conducted an inquiry on Thursday morning at the Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Hospital, but it was adjourned to enable the Police to conduct further investigations into the matter. Information has been received by the Police to the effect that the deceased was not a man having any steady occupation; he was much addicted to card-playing and was living with his mother in Huzra Street. He had an altercation with a man in the evening, but that man was not forthcoming when he was wanted by the Police.

A man has been arrested in this connection and inquiries are in progress.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

"Elton Cup" Hockey Tournament.

A very exciting game of hockey was played yesterday afternoon on the Cooperage between the Parsi Pioneers and the Rising Star Hockey Club and after a very hot contest resulted in favour of the former by three goals to two. This game was once before played on last Saturday, the Parsis being winners on that occasion but the Rising Star Club, which is a Hindu organisation, having lodged an objection against the ages of two of their opponents' players, the Committee of management, whose decision was published in our issue of yesterday, ordered the game to be replayed, the two players objected to having being excluded.

The match was a disappointment as a scientific display of hockey. Except that the sides very even and contested every inch of ground, the game was the poorest exhibition we have hitherto witnessed on the Cooperage. The boys played a rough game, and were pulled up frequently for sticks, offsides and fouls, and to add to this, one of the referees seemed over-particular to call the teams to task, and on many occasions he could have very well left the players alone without perpetually blowing his whistle. Without any exaggeration, it may safely be said that another game where the referee kept himself so busy throughout has not been witnessed in Bombay.

The boys, however, had cause for their excitement; it was quite natural but their greatest admirers would find it difficult to condone them for their unsportsmanly behaviour. It must again be said that this spirit is very much to be deprecated, and while it not only mars a good game and spoils both the individuals and the club's reputation but also deprives them of the sympathy of the public; so much so, that amongst the large body of spectators present on the grounds to watch the game, there was a sort of disgust at the play and the win or defeat of the combatants turned out to be a matter of indifference, except to a small body of immediate supporters.

During the first half the Parsis scored two goals, which the Hindus equalized in the second moiety and as final time was being called, the Parsis, through Mistry, scored the winning goal. Every player in the two teams had a busy time but in a game of this sort, a necessity for selecting individual players for special mention does not arise.

From the bully-off, the Hindus at once opened attack but were driven back and the ball was taken to the other end. "Sticks" were now frequently called and two shots of the Parsis went wide. Hindus now taking possession of the ball worked it to the Parsi end and V. Kantak had a splendid chance but having raised his stick too high, he missed the ball. Play for a few minutes was on the same ground and Spencer in clearing incurred a penalty and a corner was awarded but proved unprofitable. A run was now made by the Parsis and though Navalkar stopped Writer, yet continuing their advance, Chothia centered to Poucha and latter shot goal in an easy stroke. A rush of the Hindus was saved by Irani; a return run was put in by V. Kantak and a good chance was lost through the whistle calling up "sticks." Shortly, when the ball was on Hindu ground, Chothia scored though D'Costa tried his best to save and actually sent back the ball on one occasion. Up and down play ensued. Throughout this half penalties was constantly given and the boys played a rough game. At half time, score:—

Parsi Pioneers..... 2 Goals.
Rising Star Hockey Club..... Nil.

On change of sides, the same sort of scraggy play continued. Up and down play set in and both goals were visited by turns. From a free hit on the Parsi 25-line, H. Wagle cleared to S. Kantak and the latter sent the ball between the Parsi flags to score. Play was now on Hindu ground and the referee's whistle was perpetually sounding, a visit to the Parsi flags was saved by Spencer but continuing to press V. Souzgiri failed to clear at a critical moment. Pavri now skilfully dodging last Navalker took the ball to the enemy's ground but S. Kantak relieved and the Hindus making an advance, W. Kamath, who had now the place of the centre forward, scored the equalizing goal from a bully in the circle. Return attack followed and Chothia's shot was saved by D'Costa. Play was continued now to mid-field and after an attack from the Hindus having been repulsed, the Parsis pressed and Mistry in a clean shot, scored the winning goal at full time. Score:—

Parsi Pioneers..... 3 Goals.
Rising Star Hockey Club..... 2 Goals.

TEAMS.

PARSI PIONEERS.

Goal—Guard.
Backs—Spencer, Irani.
Half-backs—Pavri, Khan, Motafram.
Forwards—Mistry, Poucha, Chothia (Capt.), Idawalla, Writer.

RISING STAR HOCKEY CLUB.

Goal—D'Costa.
Backs—S. Kantak, W. Kamath.
Half-backs—R. Wagle, N. Navalkar, H. Wagle (Capt.)
Forwards—V. Sanzgiri, V. Kantak, B. Kothare, A. Souzgiri, N. Palwanker.
Referees.—Messrs. Hildreth and George.

HOCKEY.

The Oudh Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 4.

In the finals of the Oudh Hockey Tournament played here yesterday before a large number of spectators, Lucknow beat Partabgarh by four goals and three subsidiaries to one goal and two subsidiaries. Mrs. Swann, wife of the Deputy Commissioner, Unao, handed the cup to the victors.

POLO.

The Beresford Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

In the Polo Tournament here to-day, the Patiala team beat the 12th Lancers by seven goals to four. Captain Keighly and Major Richie acting as umpires; and the Commander-in-Chief's Staff beat the 17th Lancers by three goals to two, Colonel Delisle and Captain Rasbothan acting as umpires.

MESSRS. FOSTER have sold, at 54 Pall Mall, some old Chinese porcelain, the property of H. E. Lord Kitchener. The collection, which had been consigned from India, comprised vases, beakers, ginger-jars, bowls, plates, figures, etc., enamelled in colours, *famille-vert*, *famille-rose*, etc. There were also Nankin vases and beakers in blue and white and slip decoration.

ATHLETIC SPORTS AT PANCHGANI.

The Annual Athletic Sports of the Boys' and Girls' High Schools at Panchgani, in connection with the Poona Volunteer Corps, were held on the 29th of May on "Table Land". They were witnessed by all the residents and visitors and by a crowd of natives and the whole afternoon was an unqualified success. Tea was supplied and dispensed by several public spirited ladies and it contributed largely to the pleasure of the afternoon.

A long programme was arranged by the Committee, but, owing to the expedition with which the starters, Miss Laxton and Mr. O'Brian, ran the events off, everything was finished by 7-15.

At the end of the sports the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Bissell and after a few appropriate remarks by the new Principal of the Boy's School (Rev. T. Rowan) and three hearty cheers, the proceedings were brought to a close.

Appended below is a copy of the programme, with the names of the winners and the officials.

The following is the Programme:—

100 Yards, Flat Race.—(Seniors), Collett, 1; Carter, 2.

100 Yards, Flat Race.—(Girls), Doris Cowper, 1; K. Costly, 2.

100 Yards, Flat Race.—(Juniors), Murtrie, 1; Green, 2.

Hat Trimming.—Sylvie Chambers, 1; Flora Mawhood, 2.

Long Jump.—(Seniors), Collett, 1; Carter, 2.

High Jump.—(Juniors), Murtrie, 1; Hollands, 2.

Egg and Spoon Race.—Dorothy George, 1; Maud Connell, 2.

Quarter Mile.—(Seniors), Collett, 1; Millard, 2.

Button Race.—N. Stracey and Watson, 1; S. Chambers and Fleming, 2.

Long Jump.—(Juniors), Hollands, 1; Wiseman, 2.

High Jump.—(Seniors), Collett, 1; Carter, 2.

Potato Race.—(Girls), Doris Cowper, 1; Kathleen Collins, 2.

Quarter Mile.—(Juniors), Duncan, 1; Wiseman, 2.

Arithmetic Race.—D. Jervis and Jervis, 1; M. Connell and Millard, 2.

Sack Tournament.—Macdougall, 1; Hollands, 2.

220 Yards.—(Seniors), Collett, 1; Carter, 2.

Pole Fight—Duncan and Whittle tied, 1.

Whistling and Biscuit Race.—N. Stracey and Watson, 1; S. Chambers and Polson, 2.

220 Yards, (Juniors).—Murtrie, 1; Green 2.

Market Stakes.—D. Jervis and Watson, 1; N. Stracey and Whittle, 2.

Potato Race.—(Boys), Millard, 1; Skinner I, 2.

Bottle Race.—V. Watson and Wiseman, 1; M. Wilson and Longley, 2.

Throwing Cricket Ball.—Collett, 1; Watson, 2.

Boot Race.—Skinner, II 1; Connell, 2.

Three-Legged Race.—Carter and Green, 1; Skinner I. and Watson, 2.

Animal Affinity Race.—D. Denton and Hollands, 1; D. Jervis and Skinner II, 2.

Referee.—The Rev. T. Rowan, (Principal).

Starters.—Mr. B. O'Brian.

Judges.—The Rev. L. Butcher, the Rev. B. Bissell, Mr. J. E. Millard and Mr. A. C. Miller.

Stewards.—The Rev. H. Lea Wilson, the Rev. G. Cockburn, the Rev. J. McFadyen, the Rev. J. Sharply, Mr. W. Lane, Mr. E. Gillespie, Mr. T. M. Evans and Mr. K. MacDongall.

FOOTBALL.

Rugby Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 4.

The Madras Gymkhana has invited all Ceylon teams to play in the Rugby Football Tournament to be held in September. Ceylon has accepted the invitation and arrangements are being made to get together a representative team. The present holders of the Rugby Cup are the West Riding Regiment. Calcutta and Bombay will also be invited. It is hoped several Military Teams will also enter.

FIRE IN ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

On Thursday evening, a fire broke out at about 7 o'clock into the shop of R. Suleman Ismail, a dealer in mats, whose business is being carried on in Sheikh Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay. The cocoa-nut fibre-matting and the grass-matting soon became aflame, and made a strong blaze. Inspector Carter telephoned for the fire-engines, and the first to arrive and work on the spot was the one belonging to the Fort Brigade. Within a quarter of an hour it got the flames under control, and soon extinguished them. The building was the property of Lukmanji Dossaji. The damage done by fire and water to it, and to the goods of the shopkeeper, has been estimated at Rs. 2,000.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 4th June 1908.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for,)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	3	3	58 p. m.	18	39
Teheran ...	4	2	20 a. m.	6	40
Suez	4	2	0 p. m.	0	43

STEAMER REPORTS.

Colombo 4th O. R. M. Ormuz from Australia arrived.

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Landline system are temporarily closed for International Traffic (21-1-08).

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Manyuen and Tengyueh (4-6-08.)

Turkish route right (4-6-08.)

THE DERBY.

THE OAKS.

STARTING PRICE and straight out commissions executed on all principal English races.

Double and treble events, etc.

Send for list of probable starters and prices.

BEATTIE BROS.,
BOMBAY.

Too Old at 40

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What is the cry that now goes up, that now rings from one end of the land to the other, which is shouted demonstratively by employers and wailed in melancholy fashion by employes. Nothing less than "Too old at forty." And in nowise is this manifested more greatly than in the increasing baldness and greyness which has afflicted humanity.

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Have you ever given a thought to the important fact that all such hair weakness finds a responsive and echoing counterpart in the features. That the lack of nutrition and virility which saps the hair growth has a parallel influence on the lines and looks of the face.

Take your typical bald-headed man—he has generally furrowed cheeks and brows! Take your typical hair-weakened woman—she shows more wrinkles and marks of age on her face than does her sister whose hair is full and natural.

Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.

Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.

Is there a "way out"? Most undoubtedly; and that "way out" is now being placed prominently before the British Public, for the proprietors of Edwards "Harlene," the most renowned, powerful, and celebrated hair restorer and stimulant ever produced—not only assert that in "Harlene" will be found the means of transforming weak, disordered, stagnant, hair growth into activity and health, but they back this assertion by offering a special gift bottle of this great hair-specific to everyone who acknowledges the need for such help, for the purpose of a personal test.

Dignitaries from Royalty downwards have expressed their admiration of the efficacy of "Harlene," and the perusal of the list of well-known names who have endorsed its claims places it on a pedestal far above all other preparations.

Have you not the highest interest in your personal appearance? Examine yourself, and see if the fault is not in your hair. That is the "weakness," and in this free offer is indicated the "way out."

When this special bottle is finished you can procure your supplies from all chemists and stores, the world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Weak's Test Dept., Edwards' Harlene Co, 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned above, the special gift bottle of "Harlene" necessary for the one week's free personal test to which the article refers. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage. Mention name of paper.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1908.

GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF THE HIMALAYAS.

COLONEL BURRARD, R. E., Superintendent of Trigonometrical Surveys, and Mr. Hayden, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, have written a "Sketch of the Geography and Geology of the Himalaya Mountains and Tibet" of which three beautifully printed and admirably illustrated parts have already made their appearance. The first of these treats of the high peaks of Asia. The study of these is not so simple as might be supposed. As regards Mount Everest, for example, owing to the objections of the Nepalese Government that mountain cannot be approached by surveyors from this side of India within eighty miles, and the trigonometrical observations that have been made of the Everest-Makalu group of peaks have been carried out under great disadvantages. It is not often, it seems, that a surveyor can discover a native name for a peak; natives of the hills do not give names even to remarkable peaks. Of seventy-five great peaks included in Colonel Burrard's list only nineteen have native names. There are many thousands of prominent but unnamed summits in Asia, and the problem of nomenclature has to be considered, but Colonel Burrard thinks it would be "a mistake to attempt to attach an actual name to every peak. Astronomers do not name the stars; in olden times they grouped them in constellations and they now number them according to right ascension." On the same principle Colonel Montgomerie endeavoured to introduce for peaks a method resembling that of constellations, but it did not answer quite so well. Colonel Tanner introduced a new system, designating each peak by the initial letter of the observer, but this merely led to confusion and furnished no clue to the region in which the peaks are situated. Colonel Burrard prefers the Montgomerie method for Tibet and Turkestan at all events. We need not, he adds, design constellations to include one whole range and we need not follow the astronomical plan of drawing animals and heroes; we can have rectangular constellations enclosed by meridians and parallels. With regard to peaks, however, he observes that they possess in their heights an attribute which stars lack and there is no more useful means of distinguishing peaks than by their heights. But even this may not prove satisfactory for all time, because it is yet doubtful that the Himalayas are not still growing higher.

The second part of the work deals with the principal mountain ranges of Asia and it is explained how their study came to be carried out. In 1807 a Survey detachment was deputed by the Surveyor-General of Bengal to explore the source of the Ganges. This was the first expedition to the Himalayas undertaken for purely geographical purposes. A hundred years have elapsed, during which "geographical and geological information has been steadily accumulating, and we have at length reached a stage where there is danger of losing our way in a maze of unclassified detail." The position is therefore reviewed in the work before us, the varied observations co-ordinated and directions for future lines of advance discussed. The Government of India resolved, on the recommendation of the Board of Scientific Advice, to entrust to the Survey Department the compilation of a paper summarising the geographical position at the present time—hence this work. Referring to the origin of the mountain ranges of Asia, the compiler observes that the surface of Central Asia appears to consist of two primary elevations of the crust, separated by a trough-like depression—the southern elevation, the plateau of Tibet; the northern, the Tian Shan chain, the intervening basin being the Tarim basin. A second trough is to be seen south of the Tibet plateau, separating that plateau from the ancient Vindhya mountains, now filled with alluvium and constituting the plains of northern India. These two wide elevations of the crust and their complementary depressions form the basis of the mountains of Asia. Until a comparatively recent date in the geological time-scale—the middle tertiary epoch—all the northern part of what is now the Himalayas and probably the whole of Tibet were covered by a great sea, in which the deposition of sediment had continued for a vast period. At length owing to the forces, the origin of which we can at present only conjecture, a period of crust-movement set in and the floor of the Tibetan sea began gradually to rise and to be thrown into a series of long parallel wave-like folds. As the crests of the earth-waves rose from the waters of the sea, they were eroded by rain and weather and the rising land became broken and irregular; drainage basins were carved out of its flanks and a river system, composed of transverse valleys, was gradually developed. From a combination of concurrent processes of elevation and erosion, the existing mountain systems of the Himalaya and Tibet have been slowly evolved.

The rivers of the Himalaya and Tibet form the subject of the third part of the work. It is shown that rivers rising in troughs of the Punjab Himalaya pursue, as a rule, north-westerly courses; the Sutej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab, Jhelum, Kishanganga, Zaskar and the Indus are following similar directions in the mountains. In the Nepal and Assam Himalaya opposite conditions obtain. The Kali, Karnali, Arun, Sun Kosi, Narayani, Lopra, Ontnu and Brahmaputra all assume easterly courses in the mountains. In the Punjab Himalaya the only important exception to the rule is in the Nepal Himalaya, that of the Birehi, the principal tributary of the Karnali. In the Himalaya of Kumaon, which intervene between the Punjab and Nepal, the direction of flow is less regular; in the trough behind the great Himalayan range, the Bhagirathi flows to the north-west and in the trough behind the lesser Himalaya the Alaknanda does the same, but their courses in general do not altogether conform to the Punjab type of river. It may be, says Colonel Burrard, that the rivers which flow to the north-west have had their direction determined by the bifurcating ranges of the great Himalaya. The Chenab, Ravi, Kishanganga and the Jhelum all rise in the acute angles formed between the great Himalaya and its offshoots. The Sutej, however, has cut its course across both the great range and its branches and has clearly not been deflected by the latter. The evidence furnished by the direction of river-flow perhaps warrants the inference that the heights of the Kumaon Himalaya and of the Manasarowar basin have been increased in recent times and that the uplift of this central portion of the mountains has helped to determine the direction of flow in the troughs on either side. When once the Himalayan rivers have reached the plains, those that belong to the system of the Indus flow directly away from the mountains, but those that feed the Ganges turn to the south-east and tend to flow parallel to the Himalaya. We have, of course, only space to glance lightly through the pages of this valuable and instructive work, of which, by the way, a fourth part, treating of the geology of the Himalaya, has yet to make its appearance.

KARACHI PORT TRUST CHAIRMANSHIP.

We have received the following telegram dated 29th May.—"With reference to the article that appeared in your issue of the 25th instant on the subject of the appointment of a full-time Chairman for the Karachi Port Trust my Committee desire emphatically to disassociate themselves with (*sic*) the reasons and sentiments therein expressed which in their opinion do not in any degree represent the views of the commercial community. (signed) Chairman, Karachi Chamber of Commerce." What are the reasons and sentiments thus repudiated? Our facts and figures as to the Port Trust's work and revenue are indisputably correct. It is also correct that the Port Trust's is "a great and technical marine business," that the taluka of Karachi is "about the size of Yorkshire," and that "its affairs necessitate the absence of the Collector for considerable periods from his head-quarters at Karachi." We cannot think that Mr. Webb and his Committee wish to disassociate themselves from the passing tribute we paid the Collectors of Karachi. The resolution of Mr. Webb and his Committee specifically demands a full-time Chairman. Are we to take it that Mr. Webb and his Committee are particularly anxious not to have an expert, such a man as might conceivably be appointed to the similar post at Bombay, to quote a contemporary? Or is it that Mr. Webb and his Committee kick at the salary suggested? That is possible. However, we know Mr. Webb is facile with his pen, and we have every confidence he will proceed to enlighten us more particularly as to what his cryptic telegram does really mean. In the meanwhile we may say that we do not think there is anything we have written but commends itself to a large section—we will say a minority if Mr. Webb prefers it—of the Karachi and Punjab commercial communities, and we agree with that "suffering minority," that if the appointment be conferred on a man who could not conceivably be appointed to the similar post in Bombay, a job will have been perpetrated at the expense of the best interests of Karachi.

CONSUMPTION.

CONSUMPTION is not now regarded as an inherited disease. What is inherited by children from consumptive parents is a delicate and susceptible body in which the germ of consumption finds a condition of things very favourable to its growth. This delicate body can, however in most cases by proper care and by attention to certain hygienic laws be rendered almost germ proof. How this can be done in the case of persons with weak lungs is well described in a little book from the pen of Dr. Paul Niemeyer entitled "The Lungs in Health and Disease." The author's object in writing the book is in his own words "to induce the public to guard against disease," and it well fulfils its purpose. That it has met with a good reception at the hands of the public is shown by the fact that the volume before us is a translation from the ninth German edition. Those who expect to find a full account of the symptoms and treatment of lung diseases will be disappointed; the book has not been written with the object of making patients their own doctors. A slight but sufficient account of the structure and functions of the lungs, and the chief diseases to which they are liable is given, and then follows plain and commonsense advice as to diet, baths, lung exercises, and the use of fresh air. The lungs are the great blood purifiers of the body, and if they are made more efficient, the body generally gains in efficiency and there is marked improvement in the general health. The observance, therefore, of the rules laid down in this useful little book is likely to prove of great benefit to almost everyone as very few people make the best and fullest use of their lungs.

THE FAMINE RETURNS.

SLOWLY—very slowly—are the numbers relating to persons on famine relief declining. The worst of the famine seems to have passed over in the United Provinces, for during the past few weeks the decrease in numbers there has been greater than the total decrease throughout India. According to the last figures, there are now only eighty thousand over one million declared sufferers in these Provinces, a decrease during the week of forty-one thousand six hundred and seventy. Bengal, too, records a fall of eight thousand in forty-eight thousand, but the Central Provinces have increased their numbers by three thousand seven hundred and Bombay by four hundred and forty-eight. The total decrease for British Provinces is forty-five thousand four hundred and ninety-one, but the Central India States have increased by eleven thousand five hundred and ninety-six, so that, with other contributaries the total decrease is only thirty-five thousand eight hundred and ninety-five and the total number on relief in India one million three hundred and twenty-one thousand. Bombay is fortunate in having escaped so lightly this year and with the monsoon so near any increase now must be insignificant.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations will meet in the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday the 20th day of June, at 12 o'clock.

THE wife of the Revd. Mr. Semple, of the Scotch Kirk, Lahore, died yesterday of cholera at Lahore.

MR. E. P. Rose, Joint Magistrate, Mirzapur, has been bitten by a mad dog and has gone to Kasauli.

MR. A. G. Harrison, Deputy Accountant-General, Public Works Department, is permitted to retire from the service.

IT is understood that Mr. Baker has asked for leave, but that nothing is settled about either his successor or his *locum tenens*.

MAJOR SENIOR was installed last night as Master of Lodge "Kitchener," at Simla. Lord Kitchener himself was to have been present, but was unable to attend.

DURING the week ending 2nd June 17½ chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these four were shipped to Cutch Mandvi, 12 were purchased by the Farmer at Ahmedabad, half by the Farmer at Muli and one by the Farmer at Morvi. Seventy-eight chests were imported into Bombay from Indore.

A MANICKGUNGE telegram to the "Bengalee," dated the 3rd instant, says that Kalinarain Roy, Zemindar of Terasri, has served a notice on Moulvi Afsaruddin Mohammad, Sub-Divisional Officer, claiming damages to the extent of Rs. 25,000, for using disrespectful and defamatory language towards the former while giving evidence before him. The Sub-Divisional Officer, it is said, is endeavouring to effect a compromise.

MR. T. PETCH, Government Mycologist, Ceylon, has just returned to Colombo from visiting several places on the sea-coast south of Colombo, and he takes to Peradeniya specimens of the roots of cocoanut trees for examination. He visited Dikwella, and examined a small isolated patch of cocoanuts situated on the seashore which were not in a healthy condition. From a cursory examination Mr. Petch thinks that the trees are suffering from a disease so far unknown to Ceylon, but which resembles the root disease of Travancore. The nuts do not ripen, the leaves dry up, the head of the tree withers, and the tree dies in the course of a few months.

SIR GEORGE BUCHANAN, the British Minister at Sofia, while out riding, was thrown from his horse and suffered a double fracture of the right leg and ankle. Two surgeons are attending Sir George, and his leg has been successfully set.

WORLD'S GREATEST CRICKETERS,

BY

SIR HOME GORDON, BART.

V.

K. S. RANJITSINHJI.

UP at Cambridge they used to call him "Smith," and for some time it was not realised how great a cricketer had arisen. Mr. F. S. Jackson, when captain of the University, would not even give him a trial. Nowadays there is something ludicrous in remembering how strongly prejudiced some of the older members of the M.C.C., notably Anglo-Indian were against him. How many times have I not heard "there is something humiliating in an Indian coming over here and teaching us how to play cricket." That of course is long past, but there can be no doubt that K. S. Ranjitsinhji actually furnished us with a fresh revelation of batting.

An habitual colleague has written so felicitously of him that quotation forms the aptest tribute. "His great fame as a batsman is due not only to his success as measured in runs, but also and in chief to the originality and peculiar charm of his style. There are many batsmen who make some one stroke with such wonderful ease and effect, that all their other strokes receive in comparison but scant appreciation. In Ranjitsinhji's case every turn of his bat has this appearance of extreme facility; to such a degree indeed that his style seems almost casual and careless. The distinctive trait is an electrical quickness both in the conception and execution of his strokes."

How well can be remembered that wonderful hook of his, whilst his cutting has never been surpassed, and his celebrated leg-glances in reality were wrist-strokes. Naturally he might be expected to beat his best on a hard ground under a hot sun, and yet perhaps the most marvellous of all his consummate displays was the one for England v. Australia at Manchester in 1896, on a wicket on which no one else made twenty. He rose to a desperate occasion and contributed 154 in three hours in a manner that was well nigh incredible. "It is safe to say that a finer or more finished display has never been seen on a great occasion," was the criticism of an expert.

That the public should have taken him to their heart was not wonderful, for his gay pleasant manner, his unvarying good humour were as apparent as his glorious batting. To his friends he was hospitality personified, always ready to help, always ready to give way; bright, entertaining, and thoughtful for others. Luck long went against him so far as his position in the East goes, but the Rajah of Nawanagar may after all once more show us some of his skill. His future lies in the lap of the gods, his past as the perfection of batting forms an imperishable memory for all privileged to have witnessed his exhibitions.

It is as impossible to deal with his great feats in this notice as to enumerate those of Dr. W. G. Grace. The great pair must ever be recalled in the most cursory history of cricket. Coming into the Sussex team he there scored so superbly that his average is 65, for an aggregate of 17,062. To fall into statistics is as tempting as to eulogise when Ranjitsinhji is concerned. Let it be added he was a capital field, especially when nimbleness was needed. As a bowler he could claim that he generally obtained a wicket when he went on. Personally, having been singularly fortunate in witnessing an enormous amount of good cricket during the last twenty-seven years. I may be permitted to testify that I have derived more pleasure from watching Ranjitsinhji at the wicket than any other cricketer.

HAYWARD.

There is no professional batsman of to-day comparable with Tom Hayward. On him has fallen the mantle of poor Arthur Shrewsbury. Which posterity will regard as the greater remains to be seen. The Surrey champion is still in the zenith of his powers. Indeed he seems to play with enhanced vigour—a vigour which had it been always displayed would not have allowed him to acquire the nickname of "the Goose-Gamer." On occasions when care was superfluous he has often carried care to an irritating extreme, because it was felt he could show so much brighter batting if he chose. His warmest admirers will not deny that more even than any other prominent cricketer he appears to play for his average. He has often played a great game, most notably of all a few years ago when Surrey seemed at the very worst of their luck, and it was his prowess that proved their mainstay. Still the subtle impression conveyed was that he was primarily playing his own game. Few men show quite their most natural form when scoring the last run of their coveted century, but no one slows down more markedly in the nineties than Hayward. He was not quite so successful in 1907 as in the year before, though this could probably be attributed to the wet season. However, with Hobbs he had the distinction of sharing in a feat never before accomplished in first-class cricket—that of sending up the 100 for the first wicket four times in a week.

Mr. Jephson was happy in his dictum when he wrote: "Watch Hayward as he stands at the wicket, a fine upstanding player, with a bat that never for a moment seems to deviate from the exact vertical—a great stylist in the best sense of the word, with a curiously sound knowledge of defence." To that let it be at once added that, like Dr. W. G. Grace, for him fast bowling presents no terrors. He simply wears it down and his back play on an over-pitched ball is amazingly hard and accurate. His off-driving is beautiful, with a notable stroke over cover-point's head, and at times he will jump out to slows with punishing effect.

Tom Hayward is an instance of inherited talent, for he is a son of Daniel Hayward, and namesake and nephew of that other Tom Hayward, who had the same repute forty years ago that "our Tom" has now. By birth a Cambridgeshire man he qualified without much hint being given of his great ability, yet he came out almost as good as he is now. He has often been compared to William Barnes, and he shares with the once famous Notts, professional an intense dislike to bowling. An excellent bowler at the start with a quick break from the off, it almost seemed as if he purposely lost his command over the ball for fear it should affect his increasing superiority with the bat. He makes a safe point, and was the right hand man, and valued adviser of Lord Dalmeny, for he is sound in judgment and quick in discerning weakness. It was he who appealed against King for twice hitting the ball.

In England, in South Africa and in Australia, Hayward has been a fine specimen of the highest development of the modern British professional—a class that is an ornament to the game. It is curious to note that besides Hayward, Surrey has gained by residence, inter alia Baldwin, Beamount, Bowley, Diver, Gooder, Hayes, Henderson, Lees, Lohmann, Lockwood, Marshall, Potter, Sharpe, F. E. and W. C. Smith, and Southerton, losing Braund, Bailey, Montgomery, Pearson, Mead of Hampshire, and Diver, whilst among amateurs the Oval team has gained Lord Dalmeny, but lost Messrs. H. W. Bainbridge, H. B. Chinnery, V. F. S. Crawford, A. P. and R. N. and J. Douglas, C. M. J. Fox, C. B. Fry, A. P. Lucas, and C. M. Wells, all at one period available, which maketh food for ponder. Hayward himself never plays to the gallery, and though on excellent terms with the scribes who write on the game, he is an advocate for silence on cricketers once they are of the field, nor is he prone to give away his views.

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THE CARLOTTA GARDEN.

Among the Azaleas.

THERE were four of us, and we had spent the happiest of winters all together in Lugano, and now, in less than a week's time, two of our little party were going home, and so to console us, those in charge had decreed seven glorious holidays, to be spent exactly as we chose. With tremendous glee and alacrity French grammars and anything distantly resembling music were flung into furthest corners, Mdlles. and Fraulein told that the young ladies would not require their services this week, and, despite the fact that two of us are quite, and the others very nearly, "grown up," a sort of "just-home-from-school" spirit pervaded the whole establishment. "What are we going to do?" was the question which arose simultaneously from the depths of four garden seats. "Well I don't know about you others, but I for one am not going to give up my sketching," spoke Em the eldest and guiding star of the party. "Me nong plus," I responded, for I invariably follow where Em leads. Olo and the Erring Babe gave in, too—the latter, I'm sorry to say, with exceedingly bad grace—so we arranged for two entire mornings painting and then hastily changed the subject to one more generally popular. "What about a day on Como and perhaps another on Maggiore? If not, why not?"—and a wild rush ensued in the direction of the bookshelf where time-tables and other literature of that kind is kept. "Yes," said I, running my finger down the Lugano-Como connection, "let's start by the 5 a.m. boat". Shouts of "No! No!" "Well, then, if you're all so jolly lazy we'll have to content ourselves with catching the 8-45, and that won't give you any time in Bellagio." Woe and lamentations from Olo: "Oh we simply *must* stop there."

I comforted her to the best of my ability by saying that Bellagio was a most overrated spot, infinitely preferable when seen from a distance but she said she didn't care a straw for the place itself, but had promised in a moment of gush to purchase an olive-wood Bridge-box with some suitable device and "Bellagio" graven large on the cover. "It just comes to this," said Em, who has the happy knack of grasping a situation; "either we see the Villa Carlotta or buy a Bridge-box. We can't possibly do both. Personally, I'm for the former." The majority was on her side, so having decided that knotty point we continued tracing our way through those awful little time-tables.

"Well," I resumed, "if we get our connections all right we ought to be in Cadenabbia at 11-56." "Cadenabbia did you say?" queried the Erring Babe. "Yes." "Oh then they've spelt it wrong in my book, all O's instead of A's—'Cernobbio.'" "You silly infant," laughed Olo, "why, that's right at the other end of the lake; you're on the wrong page!" "So I am: no wonder I can't follow Kay's route. Bother the time-tables; let 's start by the 8-45 and hope for the best." "Let's," in unanimous chorus.

So the very next morning we got up unaccountably early, and cut sandwiches which were subsequently packed in small parcels destined to be the very reverse of tidy before their contents were devoured. New films were put in all the Kodaks, and then grasping sunshades we started for the "debarcadere" at something resembling a jog trot, as time had flown uncomfortably fast since, with half closed eyes, we gulped down our coffee and rolls. Of course the boat was late; it always is when you've hurried to catch it. Being Tuesday we rather dreaded having pigs and goats for travelling companions, as not infrequently happens on market-day; but that, at least, we were spared. Going down the lake from Lugano to Porteeza took just over an hour and there! he small train was waiting to take us to Menaggio. The line crawls up through the sweetest hilly country with the Lower Alps, still snow-capped, looming in the background. There are tiny villages all the way along, at each one of which, if a flag is hung out, the train stops. In half an hour a second engine tacked itself on to the last carriage, and we were slowly shunted down into Menaggio station, and then, having collected Kodaks and other belongings we rushed for the landing stage where we were met by a toothless old boatman who informed us with a bland smile that we still had "te-venty meenutes." As a matter of fact it was twenty and ten added on, so we wrote P.C.'s to our friends and relations, assuring them that the weather was extremely warm, not to say hot, and that up to date we had an exceedingly pleasant journey. These being duly stamped and deposited in the nearest letter box, we rejoined the anxious and perspiring crowd and, soon after, boarded the "Bisbino," a lovely little turbine—the first of its kind on any of the lakes.

Quarter of an hour later we stopped at Bellagio, and the sight of an olive-wood shop combined with visions of an irate maiden aunt nearly drove Olo crazy—in fact, it was with the greatest difficulty we prevented the dear child from rushing ashore. Luckily we only stayed a very few minutes, and though Olo may have the superiority of years, I certainly have that of weight, and the aforesaid few minutes I spent sitting upon her both literally and metaphorically. We reached Cadenabbia almost up to time and headed straight off to the Villa Carlotta. This little corner of Paradise was originally the property of the Conte Sommariva, who spent vast sums on Canova's and Thorsvalden's works and in beautifying his garden. How delighted the old man would be if he could see it, as we did, on a glorious sunny afternoon in May just when all the wisteria, climbing roses, rhododendrons, and azaleas are at their very best!

We were so looking forward to wandering around quietly, and perhaps even eating our sandwiches under an azalea bush, but all our fondest hopes were shattered by the appearance of a shabbily clad individual who said it was "vietato" to walk through the gardens alone, and therewith hustled us forward to join a group of typical tourists—all English—who were collected in the Marble Saloon, a great square room filled with Thorsvalden's masterpieces which didn't interest us in the least. Canova's famous "Cupid and Psyche," "Stupid and Spikey" as our cicerone insisted on calling it, is, of course, the chief attraction, and after everyone had seen as much as they wanted to we were led down a long shady walk, passing *en route* the pantry, whence emanated the most delicious of fruit odours—that of strawberries, in which luxury the Duke of Saxe Meiningen, the present owner, and his family were evidently indulging for dessert.

Averting our eyes, and trying valiantly not to break the Tenth Commandment we followed our guide, who waxed eloquent and incoherent as we got further into the garden, his own particular domain. "That," said he in a mixture of Italian and English, pointing to a fine specimen, "is a cedar of Lebanon from de Himalaya." We tried to look bright and intelligent but failed signally. There were several firs covered with wisteria right up to the topmost branches, and one specially fine old tree, a cypress I think, had lovely little yellow Banksia roses climbing up one side. They hadn't quite reached the top, which was already in possession of the indomitable wisteria, but a year or two more will see them there.

(Concluded on page 8).

NATAL AND DINIZULU.

POSITION OF THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

May be Forced to Act.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS PROBABLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Mr. Mackarness, speaking in the House of Commons, protested against the prolonged imprisonment of Dinizulu, and against Natal's shocking misgovernment of her coloured subjects.

Colonel Seely, replying, said that the position of the Imperial Government regarding the suspension of Dinizulu's salary was extremely difficult, owing to Natal's deliberate refusal to abide by her undertaking in the matter.

Sir William Robson said that Dinizulu was undoubtedly entitled to his salary until the Secretary of State for the Colonies approved of its withdrawal. "We are under obligations of honour," he concluded, "from which we cannot escape. The Imperial Government is always slow to act in view of grave constitutional difficulties, but it may be forced to act."

[A Blue-book was published recently containing correspondence that has passed since the beginning of the year between the Colonial Office and the Natal Government respecting the recent troubles with the Zulus, and more particularly in regard to the proceedings against Dinizulu, whose salary has been suddenly stopped. To the last, Lord Elgin, the late Secretary of State, appears to have shown the utmost solicitude for that chief. The Natal Ministers were of opinion that Dinizulu's salary ought to be withheld pending the result of his trial. They maintained, in a minute communicated to the Governor in February, that this was only in accordance with universal usage. They added :—

"To suggest that Dinizulu, a paid servant of this Government, cannot be suspended from his office and salary during the investigation of serious criminal charges against him, is to argue that the criminal law in this part of the British dominions is to be inoperative until and unless the approval of the Secretary of State is first had and obtained to the King's warrant being permitted to run so far as this one individual servant of Natal is concerned. The terms of the appointment of Dinizulu quoted do not say so. If they contained such a stipulation it would be an illegal condition binding on no one.

"If the Secretary of State's contention is correct that Dinizulu cannot be suspended from his office pending his trial without the approval of the Secretary of State, then the warrant issued by order of a judge of the Supreme Court of Natal is illegal, and beyond the law of this Colony, and the accused is entitled to go to-day as a free man back to Zululand."

Lord Elgin, however, replied that there was no precedent by which the case could be judged, and that "the only principles by which its conduct can be guided, must be drawn from the term of the appointment itself"—that is, of Dinizulu as Government Induna—"interpreted in the light of general considerations as well of fairness as of policy." Before he approved of the suspension or withdrawal of the chief's salary he would require to be satisfied, his lordship added, that Dinizulu had contravened the laws laid down for his guidance. The Secretary of State had already inquired whether the Ministers had taken adequate steps to provide that Dinizulu would be properly defended at his trial. It was a matter of the first importance, the Governor was informed, that he should have the best legal assistance to be obtained in South Africa. The Natal Ministers had demurred to this. They could not interfere with the counsel already engaged in the case; nor would they admit that the Home Government—apart from his Majesty's Ministers in Natal—were responsible for the procedure to be adopted in criminal trials in the Colony. Lord Elgin had informed the Governor that a committee was being formed in England to engage counsel for Dinizulu and to raise funds for his defence. Such a course, the Secretary of State said, "would tend to focus and acerdate the strong feeling which already prevails here." With reference to this, the Ministers wrote in their Minute of February 24 :—

'Were the Governor of this Colony, either as supreme chief, or, as urged by the Secretary of State, on the advice of Ministers, to even suggest the assignment of further counsel to the accused, it would be considered as tantamount to a mischievous and ill-advised expression of want of confidence in the capacity of the counsel who are charged with the defence, and a most unwarranted interference with them in the exercise of their professional duties. . . . . Ministers are at a loss to understand what the strong feeling which already prevails in England is, or by whom created or fanned."

A considerable portion of the Blue-book is taken up with the protests made by Mr. E. G. Jellicoe, the English barrister, who went to Natal in Dinizulu's interests, against what he alleged to be the unfair way in which the accused man was treated. In a communication addressed to Sir M. Nathan, in February, Mr. Jellicoe invited the Governor's attention to the "mockery of justice," as well as to "the long-continued mendacity of that palladium of licentiousness, the local Press, engendered by the influence of political and other adventurers . . . who find Dinizulu an obstacle to the furtherance of their barefaced schemes." The Natal Ministers, in a minute, dated March 10, wrote that Mr. Jellicoe's letter included a series of statements so patently false as to make it "too contemptible for notice by this Government." Early in the month Mr. Jellicoe wrote to the Secretary of State begging him "to make such representations to the Natal Government as will secure to Dinizulu a trial in England, under the provisions of 35 Hen. VIII. c. 2." In reply, Sir Francis Hopwood, the Permanent Under-Secretary, wrote on the 8th instant :—

"I am directed by the Earl of Elgin to inform you that he has consulted the law officers of the Crown on the subject of your request that representations should be made to the Natal Government to secure to Dinizulu a trial in England.

"I am to point out that the course proposed by you is neither possible nor warranted by law. No legal machinery exists by which Dinizulu's removal to this country for trial could be effected; and, in the circumstances, there would be no justification for interference by his Majesty's Government with the due course of his trial in the Natal courts in accordance with the local law.

"Even if the removal of Dinizulu from Natal to this country for trial here were legally possible there would be no legal means whatever for securing the compulsory attendance of the necessary witnesses at the trial and no power exists in criminal proceedings for the examination of witnesses on commission. The difficulty in the way of adducing the necessary evidence would, in fact, be so great as to render the course which you desire impracticable even if it were capable of legal justification."

PENNY POSTAGE FOR AMERICA.

Important British Agreement.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRADE EXPECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Mr. Buxton, in the House of Commons, this evening, announced that he had received a telegram from the Post Master General of the United States, accepting his (Mr. Buxton's) proposal for an Anglo-American penny postage which will come into force on the 1st October.

Mr. Buxton said he was confident it would increase commercial intercourse and also lead to mutual good feeling between the two countries.

INDIAN RAILWAYS' REPORT.

Annual Expenditure Fixed.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The report of the Committee on Indian Railways, dated the 5th March, recommends that the annual expenditure on railway construction and development be, for the present, fixed at £12,500,000. It recommends a modification in the Railway Board.

THE RUSSIAN TAX ON TEA.

Date of Abolition.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Mr. Buchanan, replying to a question in the Commons, said it was understood that the Russian surtax on tea would be abolished on the 1st September.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

The Liberal Protectionists.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Villiers raised the question of the Brussels Sugar Convention.

He was followed by a number of Radicals, who bitterly denounced the Government for prolonging the Convention, contrary to the principles of Free Trade.

Sir Edward Grey, in reply, said we had to consider the political as well as the economic effect of our action.

Our denunciation of the Convention would have reacted prejudicially on our relations with other countries.

THE COTTON CONGRESS.

Preparing for Short Time.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The sittings of the International Cotton Congress at Paris have been concluded.

A resolution was adopted requesting all Associations to perfect their local organisations with a view to the enforcement of short time when necessary to restrict the output.

THE LATE SIR R. BULLER.

The Funeral.

ACCORDED FULL MILITARY HONOURS.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

King Edward has directed that full military honours shall be observed at the funeral of the late Sir Redvers Buller to-morrow.

Special trains will be run from London to Crediton.

FRANCO-SPANISH POLICE.

Disagreement at Casablanca.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Another awkward collision between the French and Spaniards occurred at Casablanca on Sunday.

THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

Socialist Victories.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

In spite of the antiquated system of voting for the Prussian Diet, the Socialists have captured several seats in Berlin.

A DREYFUS INCIDENT IN PARIS.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Immense excitement has been aroused in Paris over the removal of the remains of M. Zola to the Pantheon, and much of the ancient bitterness of the Dreyfus period has been revived.

A man fired a revolver at M. Dreyfus to-day as the latter was leaving the Pantheon after the ceremony, wounding him in the wrist.

CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Sussex has beaten Derbyshire by seventeen runs.

Hampshire has beaten Leicester by five wickets.

The matches between Kent and Cambridge University and Yorkshire and Warwickshire were drawn.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The death is announced of Sir Robert Gillespie Reid.

THE DERBY.

Another Hundred to one Chance.

DETAILS OF THE RACE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The race for the Derby was run in glorious weather.

The King and Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other Royalties were present.

The following horses started, viz. :—Mountain Apple, Eaton Lad, Seasick II, Pom, Royal Realm, Sir Archibald, White Eagle, Rushcutter, Vamose, Perrier, Orphah, Norman III, Mercutio, Azote, Moet, Signorinetta, Primer and Llangwin.

The betting at the start was 100 to 1 against Signorinetta, 40 to 1 against Primer, and 100 to 8 against Llangwin.

Mercutio led to the mile post, when Norman III went to the front, but gave way down the hill to Mountain Apple. A quarter of a mile from home, Signorinetta took the lead and won by two lengths; a neck separating the second and third.

Time—2 minutes 29 4-5 seconds.

(The above was much delayed in delivery.)

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Evidence of Experts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 4.

At the High Court to-day judgment was delivered by Hon. Justices Stephen and Holmwood in the appeal of Manomohan Ghosh, printer of "Navasakti" a vernacular paper. He was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of sedition. Their Lordships, in a lengthy judgment, dismissed the appeal. The sentence was one of two years' rigorous and a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default, four months.

The Commissioner of Police has supplied the press with a summary of the evidence given yesterday "in camera" by Major Black and Major Smallwood regarding the bombs seized during the raid in the Harrison Road factory.

One of these bombs, Major Black explained, was of such a particularly dangerous nature that it was not safe to bring it into Court as its contents had, under chemical change, made it extremely liable to explode.

Major Smallwood stated that some of the infernal machines were of a very destructive type, being copies of bombs well known in anarchist history. They varied in size from small assassination bombs to large bombs evidently intended for crowds and street fighting. In some cases it was evident that arrangement for the fabrication of bombs was as complete as those in Government explosive factories. There has apparently been a school for instruction in the manufacture of infernal machines, and this was borne out by the literature found in the garden.

"The Anusilan" (of Calcutta) observes that Mr. Ezelkiel, Magistrate of Nadia, had got an anonymous letter, in which the writer says that he has induced the man who had resolved to murder him (Magistrate) not to do such an act. The latter is very anxious to know the name of the writer, and has issued a proclamation through the police that he will not do him harm in any way if he came to him.

Not only the Magistrate but the Maharaja of Nadia also has got a letter in which he has been requested to stop the sale of foreign goods in Bardole Mela. The Maharaja has handed it over to the police.

MADRAS, JUNE 4.

N. K. Sreenivasa Iyengar, the young man whom the police arrested on the 28th May at Rajah Sir Ramasammy Modeliar's choultry, on the suspicion that he knew something about the existence of the Manictollah bomb-factory, has been taken to Calcutta by the Criminal Investigation Department. Particulars of evidence against him are not available as the police are very reticent about the matter.

BOKHARO RAMGHUR COAL-FIELD.

Acquisition by Railway Companies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 4.

The Calcutta newspapers publish to-day, *in extenso*, an interesting correspondence which has taken place between the Indian Mining Association, the Secretary of State and the Government of India, respecting the acquisition of the Bokharo Ramghur coal-field, by the East Indian and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Companies.

The Association protests strongly against this, as an invasion of a field, already efficiently exploited by private capital, as prejudicial to a flow of capital into the coal-fields and as a diversion of funds that should be used in increasing the wagon supply and in other ways towards increasing the efficiency of railroads.

It further urges that the increase of price is reasonable and could be obviated by long-term contracts and is not a burden on freights.

The Government, in reply, quote three examples of acquisition of coal-fields by railways, and do not believe that the mining industry will be retarded and threaten the future necessity of raising freight rates, if coal continues to go up in price and railways do not make the provision of owning their own mines.

A BOY MURDERER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 4.

Mr. Justice Irwin, Acting Chief Judge, has summarily dismissed the appeal of Nga Pan U, the Burman boy of thirteen years of age who was transported for life by the Sessions Judge of Bassein, for murdering a little Burmese girl of twelve years.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

NEW FASHION SHOCKS PARIS.

Cult of the Slim in London.

FIGURE-CHANGING.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 15.

BOTH London and Paris are in a ferment of excitement on the question of the Directoire gown.

The Directoire influence, as every student of woman's dress is aware, has been making itself manifest in the dress of the fashionable woman for some time past. Last winter women looked delightfully picturesque in their Directoire hats, in the summer the Directoire coat made in light coloured silks and in handsome laces was pronounced a dream of beauty and now the world of fashion, in the language of the politician, has gone the "whole hog."

It is the custom in Paris when launching a new mode for the milliners and modistes of the Rue de La Paix, that classic birthplace of the world's fashions, to introduce their new ideas to the Parisians either through the person of a popular actress, who is thus exempted from the unpleasant duty of paying her dress bills, or to send a pretty mannequin to some gathering of smart society.

Four mannequins employed by a famous Parisian house appeared on the racecourse at Longchamps this week wearing the new Directoire gowns. Outré costumes at such gatherings are the rule rather than the exception, but the Directoire gown proved too much even for Paris. The ladies were mobbed and had to be placed under police protection, a gallant gendarme lending his cloak to one of them.

What are the dresses like? is the question that every woman naturally asked when she heard of the fate of the mannequins. They were Directoire gowns in the full sense of the word, fitting the figure like a glove. The lace vest was lined with flesh coloured silk and the skirt resembled a sheath in the way it clung to the form. Slit up the left hand side the skirt was made to open over an equally close fitting underskirt. Neither petticoats nor corsets need be worn with the much debated gowns, a single silk garment also fitting the figure and heavily whaleboned taking their place.

Such is the new mode which Paris has publicly refused.

LONDON AND THE NEW MODE.

Dover-street and its environs were naturally greatly excited about the gowns which startled Paris—Paris that everyone thought impervious to such shocks.

What about the Directoire fashions? was the anxious query put by every woman who visited her modiste.

Now, whether we like it or not, Fashions this summer are to be greatly influenced by the Directorate. In the main, however, we will probably decide to like the new styles, for with the objection of the scabbard-like skirt there is much that is picturesque and nothing that is objectionable in the Anglicised version of the modes of the Directorate.

The new skirt destitute of trimming or superfluous draperies and clinging to the figure is already making its appearance in London. Sometimes it is cut up the side like the Parisian skirt, but in this case a little fullness is gathered up on the hips where it is held in place by a buckle, and the underskirt is of course not the calskin garment of the Parisian mannequin. On a very slim woman the skirt may look well, but even then the wearer looks like a tightly rolled up parasol: on her sister of more ample proportions it is impossible. The sloping shoulder line, the swathed corsage again fitting closely to the form, the high crowned hat with its picturesque panache of feathers are phases of the Directoire influence to be met with daily in the West End streets. Frilly petticoats have disappeared before the advance of the new fashion. If the petticoat is retained at all it is of crepe de chine, soft and clinging. Nothing in the nature of a rustle could be tolerated with the Directoire gown. More often, however, the petticoat is replaced by a tight fitting garment of soft satin which has a knee frill attached.

FIGURE CHANGING.

"New figures for old," is the cry of those modern magicians the beauty specialists, the masseuse, the physical culturist and the figure manipulator, who are now making the fashionable woman's figure conform to the requirements of the new dresses. In order to produce the fashionable attenuated effect the hips have to be reduced to vanishing point, shoulders must slope, the waist be raised and every ounce of adipose tissue be dispersed. Harley-street is taking its part in the figure changing movement.

"We fashionable physicians," confessed one of them to me to-day, "have learned to appreciate the force of the adage 'do in Rome as the Romans do.' The new style of dress demands a slim figure. Then the Society woman must be made thin, and when this can be done without detriment to her health no possible objection can be urged. In fact, many women would be all the better in health as a result of the course of treatment which results in the disappearance of unnecessary adipose tissue.

This can be done by careful dieting and physical exercises but the woman who wants to cultivate the fashionable slimness will be well advised to place herself under the care of her own physician. Dieting must be adopted to the constitution of the individual, and physical culture wrongly indulged in might do irreparable damage to the heart."

PRINCESS OF WALES AND THE STARS.

Has Royalty a sense of humour? is a question one often hears, inspired no doubt by the unsmiling countenances which Princes and Princesses are able to present when some unfortunate contretemps sends those who have not been subjected to rigid training of Royalty into roars of laughter. No one, however, would have needed to ask the question at Shoreditch last night. The Prince and Princess of Wales with a host of Society people had driven from the West to the East to be present at a grand concert organised in aid of a working lads' club at Hoxton. And how the Princess laughed at the witticisms of Malcolm Scott, the drolleries of Harry Lauder and the whimsicalities of Harry Tate and the other stars of the music halls, laughed till the tears ran down her face. The laughter of Hoxton and Shoreditch in the galleries mingled with that of Royalty in the stalls below. The "gods" above were on their dignity and with infinite restraint refrained from joining in the choruses, though when Harry Lauder sang "I love a lassie," I would not have been in the least surprised if the Society throng below had given them the lead.

"We are going to enjoy ourselves to-night," the Prince had assured the Lord Mayor and Mayors when the civic welcome was over, and enjoy themselves they did, the Prince explaining to the Princess who was looking very charming indeed in pale blue brocade and many diamonds, the position occupied in the profession by the mirth providers of the programme.

"When will Miss Margaret Cooper sing?" the Prince inquired after he had looked down the programme.

"Not till late, Your Royal Highness. She cannot reach the house until half past ten," was the reply. "Oh then," the Princess said, "I will stay until half past ten; we must hear her sing" was the reply, a very complimentary one to Miss Cooper.

The young lady who sings nightly at the Palace Theatre is one of the favourites of the day. Tall and exceedingly pretty with fair hair and blue eyes she is not only gifted with a beautiful voice, singularly pure and sweet, but she has "a way with her" that is very captivating. Dressed in a simple evening gown she sits down at the piano and rattles off with delightful ease a quartette of songs. Miss Cooper, who is quite young, sang at the command performance at Windsor last autumn on the occasion of the gathering there of the Kings and Queens of Spain and Norway. Last night she sang "Waltz me round again Willie" by special request.

BOARD OF HOSTESSES.

That important organisation of the socio-political world, the Liberal Social Council which acts as a sort of official Board of Hostesses for the Liberal Party, met the other day to consider plans for the season's entertaining. The work of the Council is simply to give parties. The parties, however, may vary from the brilliant social gathering at a great West End house to a social evening in Bermondsey or Hoxton. Wherever the party is, however, the Council sends a number of charming hostesses who wear their prettiest frocks and do their utmost to make themselves pleasant to the rank and file of the party. The reception rooms are always beautifully decorated with flowers and, even if the guests belong to the "great unwashed", cards of invitation—"the Countess of X requests the pleasure, etc"—are sent out. At their meeting the other day the hostesses heard with regret that ill-health had forced their president, the Countess of Crewe, to resign. Lady Allendale the wife of an enormously wealthy Liberal peer was elected in her place and the new president, it is understood, will be responsible for some brilliant entertaining later on. Mrs. "Lulu" Harcourt, who is an American, the daughter of an American millionaire and the niece of Mr. Pierpoint Morgan, was elected Treasurer, and Mrs. Sidney Buxton, the wife of the Postmaster General, Secretary.

Mrs. Asquith was unable to take part in the hostess's deliberations but she sent her step-daughter Miss Violet Asquith who will assist her stepmother in receiving the Government's guests at No. 10 Downing-street. Miss Asquith had the distinction of being the youngest hostess present. Speeches were made by Lady Leconfield, Mrs. Herbert Gladstone, the Countess of Portsmouth, the Countess of Carrington and other famous political hostesses whose parties will be a feature of the socio-political entertaining both during the present season and later in the Autumn session, which Mr. Asquith has now definitely announced.

THE WHITE CITY.

Yesterday saw the opening of the great Franco-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush by the Prince of Wales, and, in spite of the usual downpour of rain over a hundred thousand people visited the White City as we are all calling it during the day.

London has had many great exhibitions but never one quite like this. Indeed, not only as regards extent and splendour, but in the rapidity with which it has been constructed the Franco-British Exhibition of 1908 is without parallel in the world. What eighteen months ago was a dreary barren waste is now a splendid city of white palaces—there are twenty palaces each one of which would make an exhibition in itself—filled with everything that is beautiful and useful, from the latest Paris fashions to powerful machinery. There are exhibits from the British and French Colonies and from every country in the world. Indeed the exhibition at Shepherd's Bush is an epitome of the world's activity.

The great charm of the exhibition is that it is really an open air one. There are acres of gardens, with flower beds and lawns, Venetian canals, with snow white swan boats and motor boats, bandstands set in the midst of lovely flowers and miles of avenues lined with fairly palaces. The most magnificent building is the Court of Honour, which in its general appearance suggests the Taj Mahal.

If only the summer is fine there is no question that the Exhibition will be a colossal success. Already it is estimated that it has attracted a quarter of a million visitors to London, and this number is certain to be more than trebled. London should have a prosperous year.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 4.

I understand that the Madras District Municipalities Amendment Bill, the draft of which has been ready for introduction into the Legislative Council for some time, will not be brought up until after the publication of the report of the Decentralisation Commission. A large mass of evidence has been recorded by Royal Commission with respect to municipalities and their relationship to the Government. It is considered desirable to see how the recommendations of the Commission affect District Municipalities, and how the Draft Amendment Bill might have to be revised in view of the recommendations.

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY.

Proposed Memorial at Lucknow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 4.

News of Mr. Butler's confirmation in the post of Foreign Secretary has revived the proposal to erect a memorial here for the good work done in Oudh and Lucknow in particular. A correspondent has called upon talukdars to erect something suitable, and has suggested a strong committee. He has started the list with Rs. 500.

THE ETON DINNER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

The following are the Old Etonians who dined with the Viceroy to-night :—The Hon'ble Mr Eric Richards, Mr. G. B. H. Fell, Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Thornhill, Lieutenant-Colonel N. T. Nickalls, Mr. A. W. J. Talbot, Mr. A. R Jebb, Major C. Hambro, Captain R. A. Lyall, Mr. J. K. Darling, Captain R. G. Jaffe, Captain N. J. C. Livingstone-Learmouth, Lord Francis Scott, Captain D. Clifton Brown, Captain J. C. Gibbs, Mr. R. B. Wood, Mr. H. V. Scott, Mr E. A. Wienholt, Mr. H. F. Parbery, Mr. L. S. Platt, Lord Windsor, Mr. H. S. Hatfield, and Mr. E. L. Pope.

THE younger brother of H. H. Maharao of Bundi died on Monday.

Major-General Solater, Q.A.M.G., proceeds on three months' leave next week.

THE Factory Commission's report has been submitted to the Government of India. It contains a minute of dissent by Mr. Thackeray and a minority report by Dr. Nair, Madras Member.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

The New Watch System.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

The following Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, is published in a Resolution No. 3869-3873, dated the 22nd April, 1908 :—

The Government of India appointed a Committee to examine and report on the working of the new arrangement of the hours of duty in the Indian Telegraph Department, which was introduced on the 1st April, 1908.

2. The Report of the Committee has now been received and is appended to this Resolution. The Committee have satisfied themselves that, while modifications in detail are necessary owing to the trying character of night work in India, the principle on which the new arrangement of hours is based is sound and workable, and the arrangement itself is a great improvement on the former system. The revised scheme of duties, therefore, which the Committee recommend retains the 50 hours' work a week as the basis of the system, but provides that six hours of night work shall be treated as eight hours, and that in the case of a period of duty performed partly by night and partly by day seven hours shall count as eight hours.

3. The Government of India accept the recommendations of the Committee in the case of the offices visited by them. Detailed proposals for the arrangements of the hours of work have been made, and these will be brought into force at once. In the case of other first-class offices the Director-General of Telegraphs will take immediate steps to have duty-charts drawn up on the same principles.

4. The inquiries of the Committee were conducted in close communication with the members of the signalling establishment of seven of the principal telegraph offices of India and Burma, and the Government of India notice with pleasure that the staff has in every instance accepted the conclusions unanimously arrived at by the Committee. They desire to acknowledge the thorough and careful manner in which the work of the Committee has been done, and they believe that the new system as modified by the Committee will be found to be a great improvement on the former system, both as regards the comfort of the staff and the prompt disposal of traffic.

The following is the report of the Committee appointed by a Resolution dated the 22nd April, 1908, to enquire into the hours of duty in the Telegraph Department :—

In compliance with the instructions conveyed in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, dated the 22nd April, 1908, we have examined the working of the new arrangement of the hours of duty in the Telegraph Department and beg to submit the following report.

TOURS OF COMMITTEE AND METHOD OF ENQUIRY.

2. We commenced the enquiry on the 24th April and completed on the 28th May, and during this period we visited the principal telegraph offices of the country in the order in which they are shown in the margin. As directed in the Government Resolution, a member of the local staff, selected by the Superintendent in consultation with the men, was in association with us at each centre, and these officials were of the greatest assistance to us in our enquiries. Full opportunity was given to the staff to submit any representations, written or verbal, which they desired to make, and about 70 of the men appeared before us at the several places, and in a reasonable spirit acquainted us with their views; in addition to which printed statements of their case were handed to us by the staff at Madras, Allahabad, Rangoon and Lahore. The results of our inquiries at the different centres visited are embodied in a seperate memoranda signed in each case by the local official who served on the Committee as well as by ourselves.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SCHEME UNDER ENQUIRY.

3. The scheme of duties under ex[illegible] is based on the principle of dividing [illegible] of an office into small sets, with equ[illegible] of duty, and arranging their hours o[illegible] with the object of ensuring that t[illegible] men at work shall at all times of t[illegible] night be proportionate to the actua[illegible] traffic. With proper supervision, [illegible] makes for the utmost efficiency and [illegible] in the disposal of traffic, while it l[illegible] portant result of reducing to [illegible] the proportion of the staff requi[illegible] night, when work is lightest. The [illegible] several sets can readily be readjus[illegible] to suit variations in the traffic without disorganising the arrangements in the office, and a salient feature of this system is its elasticity and adaptability to any conditions. It thus enables the establishment of an office to be utilised to the best advantage, so that with the same staff a much larger outturn of work may be secured than was possible under the old system. Moreover, not the least favourable effect of the new system is that it introduces as much regularity as it is found possible to provide in the times for duty and rest for the staff by giving all the men a turn of each period of duty for 6 days in succession, instead of the constant harrassing changes to which the men were subject formerly.

SHORT ACCOUNT OF WATCH SYSTEM.

4. Under the old system the staff of an office was divided into three sets or watches approximately of equal strength which worked in rotation. In some offices special or fixed daily duties were assigned to a small proportion of the staff, but the three main duties in the order in which they rotated for each set of men were as follows :—1st day, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.—8 hours; 2nd day, 9 p.m. to 8 a.m.—11 hours; 3rd day, 4 p.m. to 9 p.m.—5 hours; and so on every day in succession including Sundays. In addition, therefore, to the hours of attendance changing daily, the periods of duty and rest were very unequal, a term of attendance extending to 11 hours, during which the signallers were ordinarily permitted to sleep for 3 or 4 hours occurred every third night, and was succeeded by an interval of only 8 hours relief, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., during which it was difficult for the men to get proper rest. The system, moreover, was not well adapted to the conditions of traffic, which, though fairly constant in volume at the same hours from day to day, fluctuates greatly during the different hours of the same day. It thus happened that the force on night duty was in excess of actual requirement, while that on duty during the busiest portion of the day was usually inadequate to cope with the traffic, with the result that much of it was delayed and left over for disposal at night.

RECOMMENDATION FOR PERMANENT RETENTION OF NEW SYSTEM.

5. For these reasons we are unanimously of opinion that the new system of arranging the hours of duty is thoroughly sound in principle, is undoubtedly superior to the old system of watches, and should be maintained permanently, with the modifications which will shortly be explained.

OBJECTIONS OF STAFF TO NEW SYSTEM.

6. Turning now to the objections on the part of the staff to the scheme recently introduced, we found that they were at the root the same everywhere, and related chiefly to the uniform period of 8 hours which has been fixed for all duties, whether by night or by day. It was urged that 8 hours' continuous duty, rendered wholly or in great part by night is excessive, especially when performed on six consecutive nights; and it was also represented that the duties from 14 to 22 and 15 to 23 hours are very exacting, including as they do the busiest and most exhausting time of the day, viz., the afternoon and evening and extending well into the night. In connection with the latter term of duty it appeared further that the men relieved at 23 hours find it difficult to get to their homes, particularly in the large cities. The officers of the Telegraph Department whom we consulted confirmed the statements of the staff on these points, and we may say at once that we are fully satisfied that substantial grounds exist for the representations made.

SUGGESTIONS OF STAFF.

7. While these objections were consistently brought to our notice at every stage of our enquiry, the staff of the different offices were by no means of one opinion as to the remedy that should be adopted. We need not refer to all the various suggestions which we received, as many of them were obviously not practicable, and few were seriously pressed. We may mention, however, that at Bombay we were asked to recommend the adoption of the hours of watch system which is in force in the office of the Eastern Telegraph Cable Company there; but as will be seen from the memorandum of our proceedings at that place, the system is wholly unsuited for Government telegraph offices, where the conditions of traffic are entirely different from those in the Eastern Telegraph Cable Company's office. A feeling also existed at some offices in favour of a daily instead of a weekly rotation of duties; but this practically involved a reversion to the old system, and the idea was abandoned when we pointed out the intrinsic advantages of a weekly system of regular period of duty and rest, and explained how the new duties could be modified to meet the special difficulties in connection with night work which the staff are experiencing.

MODIFICATIONS IN NEW SCHEME PROPOSED BY COMMITTEE.

8. As already observed, we are convinced of the necessity for introducing some modifications in the terms of duty now fixed, and this question of the actual changes to be made has received our careful consideration. Regarding continuous night duty, we have made enquiries from many offices of the Telegraph Department and privately from various other persons unconnected with that department, who were qualified to speak on the subject, and the almost unanimous opinion of those consulted is that 6 hours would be a reasonable term for such duty. We fully share this view and recommend that the period of continuous night duty should be fixed at 6 hours. As regards duties which [illegible] formed to any considerable extent by [illegible] the conclusion at which we have arrived [illegible] hours would be a suitable term to [illegible] complete proposals for regulating [illegible] bds of duty are—(1) that 8 hours [illegible] be the duration of all duties [illegible] commence at or after 5 hours [illegible] cease before 21 hours. (2) That 7 [illegible] should be the duration of all duties [illegible] h begin before 19 and also terminate [illegible] ter 21 hours, or which begin before and [illegible] after 5 hours. And (3) that 6 hours [illegible] ld be the duration of all duties which [illegible] ommence at or after 19 hours and terminate [illegible] before 5 hours.

EFFECT ON WEEKLY TERM OF DUTY.

9. These proposals directly raise the question as to the total number of hours which should be considered a week's duty for a signaller. It appears from a notice, dated the 23rd March, 1908, issued by the Director-General of Telegraphs, that the number is at present fixed at 50 hours, being 8 hours for each week day and 2 hours on Sundays, and we propose to retain this figure as the number of hours of work to be required weekly of each signaller on the understanding that in calculating the total the periods of the 7 and 6 hours' duties shall be reckoned as equivalent to 8 hours, and subject also to our remarks below regarding the period of Sunday duty. The amount of actual duty done per week works out in the case of the offices embraced in our enquiry approximately to 46 [illegible], and as this figure will increase as the proportion of men on night duty is reduced, it may fairly be estimated that the average number of hours of duty required under the scheme thus modified will before long amount to about 47 hours.

PERIOD OF SUNDAY DUTY.

10. With regard to the amount of Sunday duty to be rendered before overtime becomes admissible, we may observe that, while we propose to retain the existing period of 2 hours, we are entirely in favour of requiring an average attendance of 2 hours per Sunday calculated over every four consecutive Sundays. Thus, if a signaller works for 8 hours on one Sunday he should be exempted from duty on the following three Sundays, unless his services are absolutely required, in which case he should be paid for overtime. This arrange-

ment involves no increase in the amount payable for overtime, and is preferable to a compulsory attendance by the whole staff for 2 hours every Sunday, which has proved inconvenient to the men. It is clearly desirable that as much relaxation as possible should be given to the men on Sunday, and if the proposals for the reduction of Sunday work which are now under consideration of Government are carried into effect, an average attendance of 2 hours by the entire staff will probably suffice to deal with the traffic in most offices, so that overtime should rarely be required on that day. In this connection it may be added that the four chief holidays, viz., Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday and the King's Birthday, should be treated as Sundays, and that the term of duty on those days should be fixed at 2 hours.

DUTY CHARTS.

11. Proceeding on the basis of our proposals, we have prepared duty charts for the offices to which our enquiries extended, with the object of showing how the staff in these offices can be arranged to meet the present requirements of the traffic. We propose to refer to two points connected with these charts, which are of course subject to alteration in the event of a change in the conditions of the traffic: (1) Split duties have been proposed, as we consider it undesirable to require any portion of the signalling staff of the larger offices to attend more than once on the same day. In some of the smaller offices, however, where the work is light, it will probably be found advantageous in the interests both of the staff and of the traffic to allow split duties. (2) Night Duty. If the term of night duty is fixed at 6 hours as we have proposed, it will be necessary to arrange two duties for the night, one up to and the other from about 2 a. m., and some of the men comprising both those sets will thus be obliged to sleep on the office premises. The men themselves like this arrangement, and we consider it unobjectionable and even advantageous. Where signallers have to sleep on the premises proper sleeping accommodation should of course be provided, and this will involve little expenditure or trouble, as the number of men who will be on night duty will not be large and accommodation already exists at many offices. Our duty charts show that the number of men in the two night sets for the offices concerned is 22 per cent. of the total staff, and that each signaller will have to perform night duty about two weeks in nine. It will be seen that the second of these duties is in reality a day duty in large part, but we have treated it for practical purposes as a night duty. The means which the new system provides for preventing accumulations on working wires by day should keep down at the lowest limit the volume of traffic for disposal by night, and with the material reduction in the amount of night work which may be expected to result from the closing of 2nd class offices at 20 hours instead of 21 hours, it will no doubt be possible to reduce still more appreciably the number of men on night duty, and, as a consequence, the frequency with which each man's turn of such duty will recur.

RECOMMENDATIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL LARGE OFFICES.

12. All our recommendations have been agreed to unanimously by the members of the staff who served on the Committee and by the men who appeared before us at the different centres which we visited. We are satisfied that they will adequately meet difficulties experienced by the staff at those places in connection with the new arrangement of hours of duty and that they accord with the general body of the men, a large number of whom have, in fact, signified their acceptance of these proposals in writing and applied to have them introduced as early as possible. The offices visited by us include the largest and most important in India, representing nearly two-fifths of the total signalling establishment, and in the circumstances we feel that we can confidently recommend the general adoption [redacted] out the larger telegraph offices in t[redacted] of the principles which we have for the regulation of the periods These principles, though also appl[redacted] the main to the smaller offices, will require some modification to suit t[redacted] local circumstances of such offices.

MILITARY TELEGRAPHIST[redacted]

13. We should mention that we also the effect of the new duties o[redacted] telegraphists who are largely employ[redacted] Telegraph Department. We had the unity of examining representatives o[redacted] class of the signalling establishment at cutta, Madras, Bombay, and Agra, and we enquired into their case at the Lahore office where military telegraphists constitute a considerable proportion of the staff. As the result of our investigations we found that in so far as their circumstances are different from those of civil signallers, military telegraphists are not affected in any way by the recent change in the arrangement of duties. The breakfast and dinner of these men sometimes fall in one period of duty, and when this occurs it will be necessary at some offices to allow them two meal reliefs of 20 minutes each in one turn of 8 hours duty, as was the practice under the watch system, instead of one of 30 minutes as now authorized. We may note that as a body the military telegraphists appear to be decidedly in favour of the weekly rotation of duties.

CONCLUSION.

14. Finally, we desire to point out that our recommendations involve no departure from the essential principles of the scheme, regarding which we have been appointed to enquire. We anticipate the complete realisation of the advantages inherent in that scheme, and this expectation is confirmed by the fact that our conclusions have been agreed to by the several officers of the Telegraph Department with whom we discussed the subject, as well as by Mr. Newlands. As the duty charts which we have prepared show, our proposals can be given effect to at once without difficulty, and it only remains for us to add that their adoption will necessitate no increase in the existing signalling establishment.

W. MAXWELL,
President.
H. S. STYAN,
C. P. O'Reilly,
Members.

NEW SASSOON COURT.

Photograph of Mr. Kincaid.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 4.

The [illegible] opening of the new Sassoon Court building, on the Sungam river, last evening, was associated with the presentation of a photograph of Mr. Kincaid, I. C. S., Sessions Judge of the Court. The beautiful photograph was the work of Messrs. F. B. Stewart and Sons, and the presentation was made by Mr. S. E. Davar, Public Prosecutor.

Before the photograph was hung up on the wall, Mr. Davar said :—

Mr. Kincaid and Gentlemen,—As our work in this building will commence from to-morrow, I have invited the members of the Poona Bar, the sub-judges in the districts, and some of my friends to attend here and join me in the request which I am now making to you, of permitting me to make a presentation of this photograph to the building. My object in doing so is to commemorate the opening of this spacious building, which had been a long-felt want, supplied owing to your regime, and, secondly, to mark the recognition, on behalf of myself and the Bar, of the high esteem in which we hold you. We do not often come across a Judge who is uniformly polite to the whole Bar, even to the most junior members of it ; who is learned, painstaking and conscientious, and who lends a patient hearing to all that a pleader has to say; and if in addition to these virtues, the Judge is all sympathy, all sincerity and all kindness to people in general, there is no wonder that he should be loved, not only by the Bar, but by the public at large, who are never loth to appreciate such qualities in an official. Mr. Kincaid has been amongst us for three years, during which time he has, by his genial nature, made himself a favourite amongst all communities, to whose feelings and susceptibility he has always been keenly alive. I do not think I am incorrect when I say that if Mr. Kincaid were to stay here for a few years more, his name will be a household word in every native home in Poona. I shall conclude by expressing the wish that this photograph may inspire in us Mr. Kincaid's lofty ideas of duty, his predilection for literary pursuits, and his industry ; that we may emulate his virtues of head and heart, and may set before the younger generation an example of an ennobled life. Several other speakers, including Mr. K. A Ghaswala, Barrister-at-Law, referred in eulogistic terms to Mr. Kincaid's qualities.

THE SESSIONS JUDGE'S REPLY.

Mr. Kincaid, in replying, said:—Mr. Davar, Mr. Ghaswala, Mr. Vaidya, Mr. Apte and Gentlemen,—We have met together on a very important occasion in the history of the Poona judiciary. As probably many of you know, the land on which we are standing was originally a vacant plot given as a building site by Nana Phadnavis to the first permanent English Envoy at the Peshwa's Court—Sir Charles Malet. He had originally been lodged in Gaekwad's Wada, which he found too hot and uncomfortable. That building has, however, been found to the liking of two great newspapers—the "Kesari" and the "Maharatta,"—who have established there their headquarters, and one of whose active and able editors I am glad to see here to-day. Among Mr. Malet's successors was Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone, who, after the Peshwa's Government fell, was appointed Commissioner, and as those who pin their faith to the Panchayet system, conducted, in addition to executive work, the work of Judge with the aid of panches. In 1825, the executive was relieved of judicial duties, and a Judge was appointed, whose jurisdiction extended over Poona and Sholapur. This continued until 1842, when Sholapur was given a Sessions Judge of its own. Again, however, in 1866, its jurisdiction returned to the Poona Judge, who, as I am very glad to say, [illegible] since that time, lost it again. [illegible] question of a proper Court House is a very [illegible]ne. In 1864, as I find on looking through [illegible]les, a Mr. Fahie, the then Superintending [illegible]er, drew up a plan, and submitted it to [illegible]ment, but His Excellency in Council, [illegible], while declaring it very creditable to [illegible]hie, thought that, being of a classical style, [illegible]ot well suited to the country, and returned [illegible]hat Mr. Fahie might convert it into a [illegible], Lombard or Oriental design, and when [illegible]hie, or his successor, did alter the [illegible] of his drawing, it found no favour with the then District Judge. In an official letter on the subject he showed that the Court-room seemed specially to have been designed as an oven, in which to bake one Judge, one Sherishtadar and two Vakils, as it was not capable of holding more, and it was so badly lighted that he would have to decide all his cases in the dark. Nothing further seems to have been done, until my predecessor, Mr. Aston, afterwards Mr. Justice Aston, pressed the question on Government. His demands were too grandiose to be accepted ; but we have now obtained a building which, if neither classical, Lombard, Gothic or Oriental, will still, I think, be well suited to our requirements. I have come here to-day, especially to give leave to Mr. Davar, to hang my portrait on the Court wall, and, when I was just asked for it, I felt it equally difficult to grant permission or to refuse it. If I accord it, it might be said (and with how much justice ?) that, among my predecessors were many far more worthy than I to be so honored, and also I felt that I should be in the anomalous position of a criminal Judge assisting in his own hanging. On the other hand, I felt it impossible to refuse so gracious a request, and I have therefore come here to-day to give it. Many kind—too kind—things have been said about me to-day, Gentlemen, and I find it difficult, indeed, to answer them. You, Mr. Davar, have been the Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader during the three years I have been here ; and you have conducted your work, both civil and criminal, with industry, efficiency and zeal. The Hon. Mr. Ghaswala, you appear only too rarely in this Court, but when you do, you bring into it the urbanity and suavity which are among the best traditions of the English Bar, to which you belong. You, Mr. Vaidya, are the Mofussil leader of the Poona Bar, and have been for a number of years a model for young pleaders on joining it, and the standard by which they regulate their conduct, and, indeed, to you, more than to any one else, is due the high level which they consistently maintain. You, Mr. Apte, are the editor of a popular Maharata journal, are one of the leaders of modern literary movement, and, as I have great pleasure in saying, you are a personal friend of my own. You have been kind enough to say that I have shown sympathy on different occasions. Well, when one is so fortunate as to possess such friends, who would not be sympathetic with them? I will only say a few words more. You, Gentlemen of the Poona Bar, have extended to me all, and more than all, the help that a Judge can claim. You have shown me all, and more than all, the deference and courtesy which a Judge can expect, and if I have in the past done anything to merit your approval, your generous recognition of it will, I hope, spur me to greater efforts in the future to more fully deserve it.

THE TINNEVELLY RIOTS.

Trial of Seditious Preachers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 4.

At the Tinnevelly Special Sessions, in the Tinnevelly sedition cases, with regard to the objection taken as to sanction, the Judge held that could not be said that complaint was made in.

Mr. Sadagopachari, on behalf of Chidambaran Pillay, raised several objections, the principal one being that no sanction was obtained for charge of abetment, in respect of which a supplemental complaint had been filed.

Mr. Pinhey yesterday, after hearing arguments advanced on both sides in regard to the preliminary objections raised by the defence, took time to look through the authorities and pass orders.

This morning the Judge intimated that he had not yet come to a conclusion with regard to the preliminary objections raised, but the trial might go on, the charge against the second accused being altered so that it might not be affected by any decision that might be come to.

Mr. Powell pointed out that Section 114 would make accused liable as principal by being present.

The charge was then altered and the trial resumed.

Mr. Powell then opened the case for the Crown. After reciting facts of the case and law relating to sedition, he said : "I think you will be satisfied from the language of the speeches that the object of the first accused was not to call attention to measures of Government with a view to obtain alteration or amelioration, but to excite hatred, contempt, and disaffection against the Government in the hearts and minds of those whom he was addressing. It is necessary to treat these speeches seriously. You may think, and rightly think, that this conspiracy or a dozen like it are as likely to shake the foundation of the British rule in India as thistledown borne upon a breeze to move pyramids. But these exponents of Swaraj succeed in moving, by their inflammatory language, impulsive youths in schools and colleges whose brain is not matured. The unthinking, uneducated mob are told they are miserable, plundered, impoverished and oppressed. They are exhorted to combine and get rid of their oppressors. They are told that without blood nothing can be done. Is it surprising that this is folllowed by riot and bloodshed, by suffering inflicted upon the innocent far more than on the guilty ? It is in this aspect that the matter is serious."

Speaking about destruction of public property, counsel submitted his case was not that this was the direct result of speeches, but both history and experience showed that when demagogues inflamed their passions they were themselves unable to control the demon they had unchained.

The Police Prosecuting Inspector was then examined about the complaint.

Inspector Jaffer Hussain gave evidence of notes of the speeches delivered by the accused at Tuticorin.

The case was then adjourned till to-day.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

In the week ending last Saturday there occurred only 3 370 plague deaths in all India, Punjab having 1,589, Bombay Presidency 295, Burma 151, Rajputana 101, Bengal 72, United Provinces 57, and N.-W. Frontier Province 51. The Central Provinces, Berar, Hyderabad State, Central India and Baluchistan return no cases at all.

At the monthly meeting of the Royal Humane Society held in London on the 14th May, the Bronze Medal was awarded to Captain John Dauncey, of the 2nd Battalion, Dorset Regiment, who gallantly saved a native servant whose boat capsized 150 yards from the shore at Cannanore, last February.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 2 was 769, giving a death-rate of 39·29 per annum per thousand, as against 32·38 in the corresponding period of last year, and 49·16 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 45 died from fevers ; 144, plague ; 29, small-pox ; 18, measles ; 1, cholera ; 2, leprosy ; 43, phthisis ; 43, diseases of the nervous system ; 185, affections of the respiratory organs ; 41, diarrhœa ; 15, dysentery ; 30, still-born ; 72, old age and debility ; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 28 ; Brahmin, 26 ; Lingaet, 2 ; Bhattia, 2 ; Hindu of other caste, 370 ; Hindu low caste, 73 ; Musalman, 160 ; Parsee, 35 ; Jew, 4 ; Native Christian, 31 ; Eurasian, 3 ; European, 4 ; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 320, as against 321 in the corresponding period of last year, and 339 the average over the past five years.

THE CARLOTTA GARDEN.

(Concluded from page 6).

The right wing of the garden is beautiful, but just a garden after all, consisting chiefly of green slopes planted with evergreens, palms, fruit trees, and splendid magnolias, but the other side is fairyland itself. Alas, alack ! that there was no wonderful little godmother to metamorphosise our short tweed travelling skirts, and uncompromising blouses into fit apparel for those who visit the fairies in their own country. Oh, those azaleas ! Masses of them—every conceivable colour, ranging from snow white and palest pinks to crimsons and scarlets that would have put the whole Sacred College to shame. They look like enormous mushrooms of concentrated rainbow and sunshine. One wonders where all that wealth of colour comes from. My own impression is that all the unborn flowers of the whole world lend their beauty to the Carlotta azaleas, and they, when their short season is over, return it to the rightful owners. We wandered round and round those tremendous beds, burying our faces deep in the warm fragrant masses—not that there is very much scent after all—but for pure pleasure of touching those wonderful blossoms and making quite sure we were wide awake and not simply dreaming the most delicious of dreams.

But time flies and the sound of a warning whistle from a steamer just about to start brought us down to earth with a severe bump, and we were obliged to hastily though reluctantly retrace our footsteps. Once more aboard, this time with the bow pointing homewards, we settled ourselves for two and a half hours' discomfort, but although the sun was boiling, the wind blew us to pieces, our hard wooden seats had no backs, the sandwiches were decidedly messy, and there was nothing cool to drink with them. I don't think any of us minded much. We were still walking amongst those azaleas !

K.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. R. M. A. Branson, Barrister-at-Law, to be substantive pro tem. Advocate General, Bombay, with effect from the date on which the Honourable Mr. Basil Scott vacated the appointment, pending further orders.

The services of Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.I.E., a Political Agents of the 1st Class are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Major R. S. Pottinger, a Political Agent of the 4th Grade in the Bombay Political Service, is posted as First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda.

Mr. H. L. Painter, B.A., (Oxon.), I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Savanur, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, I C. S., or pending further orders.

The following gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay :—Anderson, Frank, M. A., Pherozshah B. R. Modi ; Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantri ; Shamaldas Prabhudas Jivandas.

Major J. Jackson, I. M. S., Superintendent of the Yeravda Central Prison, was granted by the Secretary of State for India stndy for three months from the 15th the January to 14th April.

Mr. A. K. Donald, Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 10th June.

Mr. A. C. Daniel, on return from leave, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona.

Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I. C. S, has now completely passed the Higher Standard Revenue Departmental Examination.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, B.A., (Oxon.), I.C.S., to act as Collector of Hyderabad, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Mr. H. L. Painter, B.A., (Oxon.), I. C. S., to act as Collector of Dharwar, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Dharwar District during the absence on leave of Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, I. C. S., Collector of Dharwar, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days from 7th July or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. A. E. Stanyon to be Fourth Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in the vacancy vice Mr. W. F. Jardine, deceased.

Mr. C. J. H. Pain to act as Fourth Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue pending the return, to duty of Mr. C. A. Pogson or further orders.

The appointment of Mr. F. Gracias, G. B. V. C. as Inspector for the whole of the City of Bombay under the Glanders and Farcy Act, is cancelled with effect from 24th May.

Mr. W. T. Morison, I. C. S., on the termination of his special duty with the Factory Commission, to be Commissioner, Central Division.

Mr. W. Doderet, I.C.S., on relief, to be Collector of Ahmedabad and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. W. Plunkett, District Deputy Collector, Nasik, is granted an extension by fifteen days of privilege leave granted to him by the Commissioner.

Major F. Joslen, F.R.C.V.S., I.C.V.D., Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, is granted furlough on medical certificate for one year with effect from the 9th May.

The leave of absence out of India is granted to Captain H. G. Keily, First Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, on private affairs for seventeen months from the 22nd May.

The services of Mr. B. W. Kissan, I.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Finance Department.

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lieutenant Isaac Westley Stokes to be Captain vice Rumboll, resigned.—Dated 26th November.

Leave of absence out of India is granted to 2nd Lieutenant Alister Forbes, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, from the 16th May to the 15th November.

Mr. F. L. Sprott, Superintending Engineer has been granted an extension of special leave for fourteen days.

On return from leave Mr. F. L. Sprott, Superintending Engineer, is appointed Sanitary Engineer to Government, vice Mr. M. Visvesvaraya, B.A., L.C.E., M. Inst. C.E., proceeding on leave.

The London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" wrote on the 15th May anent the coffee propaganda of the Government of Sao Paulo :—"I hear a movement is on foot to enlarge the scope of the San Paulo coffee advertisement scheme and to make it include Costa Rica and foreign coffees generally, I mentioned, when first referring to the subject, that the consumption of currants—the staple export of Greece—was said to have been appreciably increased by judicious puffing ; and taking up one of Messrs. Harmsworth's smaller publications this morning, I noticed an article (with no outward appearance of being an advertisement) calling attention to the dietetic value of currants and bringing in the names of one or two well-known physicians. Whether the article was inspired or not I cannot say, but it is not improbable that it was; and this is the sort of thing we may expect in the future about coffee when arrangements are a little more matured."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

INDIAN ANARCHISM AND THE POONA BAR.

The "Rast Goftar" :—The pleaders of Poona have set a wholesome example to the members of their profession in other parts of the country by the spirited manner in which they have expressed themselves against the growth of political crime in India. A court of law rarely takes upon itself to record an opinion on extraneous matters ouside the pale of its immediate duties. The Poona Bar, however, created an opportunity for themselves to justify comments on public matters, in a law-court which was not directly concerned with the subject of their protest. The Muzzafarpore outrage cost the lives of two innocent ladies, the members of the family of a distinguished lawyer of Calcutta. The pleaders of Poona were, therefore, within legitimate bounds in their expression of sympathy towards a brother in same profession with them, and in so doing they took an opportunity to mark their sense of abhorrence against the spread of anarchical movement in India. The city of the Peshwas is the centre of political agitation on this side of India, and we have strong misgivings if the Pleaders who disburdened their mind with such conspicuous courage could have succeeded in finding a more suitable site outside their court to express a verbal opinion. A public meeting in such cases must be convened by acknowledged leaders of the city, and unanimity of opinion in the people is the first postulate to its success. He must, indeed, be a very gifted individual who can successfully organize such a meeting in a city like Poona to discuss the evils of political crime. The Poona Bar is to be congratulated for possessing members like Mr. Davar and Mr. Apte who have maintained the reputation of the legal profession practising in that city. The Indian lawyer is a much maligned individual. The proposals of Sir Harvey Adamson for political reforms are directed in the main to curtail the influence of lawyers in Legislative Councils. The Poona pleaders have vindicated the reputation of their class, and we wish their example was largely followed in the courts of all Presidential Cities of India.

SIR FREDERIC LELY'S ADVICE TO INDIAN PARENTS.

The "Gujerati" :—Sir Frederic Lely, acting President of Decentralisation Commission, visited Surat before leaving India. A most cordial welcome was accorded to him by its citizens of all castes and creeds. He was given a grand entertainment at the Ziaulnissa Ladli Begum's Palace. More than five hundred leading citizens attended. He was presented with an excellent address, acknowledging his services to Gujarat. In the course of his reply he gave sound advice to those parents who wish to send their sons to England :—

He advised Indian parents not to send their children to England unless they could secure a real friend to watch them and to prevent them from becoming victims to many temptations and to gve them experience of real English family life, which they rarely got. He discarded boarding-houses and private lodgings, where they got more opportunities of being spoiled. Some returned as they were, some as wrecks, and some with crude notions of real English life and men. Falling into company of so-called patriotic Indians, they instil a feeling of sedition and disloyalty and a crude notion of serving their country. He suggested some remedies. The Indian National Association is doing its best to prevent this. Its Secretary, Miss Back, takes an active interest in young Indians in England. He himself was a member and promised to help every young Indian in England and to take particular care and interest in the sons of Surat and Gujarat.

BOMB SCARE IN BOMBAY

The "Rast Goftar" :—Bombay was startled out of its wits by fictitious rumour, which spread like bonfire about some alleged conspiracy to blow up one of the churches during divine service, on Sunday last. The police, put on the alert, employed elaborate measures to guard the purlieus of the various churches, especially of the Afghan Memorial Church at Colaba. Things, however, passed off smoothly, and nothing transpired to justify the scare. There is conflicting evidence as to the sources through which the Police came by the information ; one side attributes it to an anonymous missive from some mischievous merry-andrew, others allege that the Calcutta Police discovered a mare's nest, and on the strength of their information wired an alarmist message straightway to Bombay. We have no intention to fall out with contemporary who first imparted the news to the public. It is always a much safer course that an event which has already become public property should be given free publicity than that it should be suppressed on some supposed grounds of expediency. Enormous mischief has often been caused when a rumour injudiciously burked simply with a view to keep it from acquiring wider publicity. The illiterate native is prone to gulp down any cock-and-bull story, which a wiser man would receive with a grain of salt.

THE INDIA OF LORD CURZON.

The "Gujerati" :—What Lord Curzon said at the Empire Day banquet with regard to the importance of India from the imperial standpoint is precisely what he has so often said in England, as well as India. In one of his speeches in Bombay he declared that with the loss of India England would cease to be the great power that she now is. India, he declared at the Empire Day bsnquet, was not only a trade centre for Great Britain and the Colonies, but "a training-shop of character for our race." The full text of the speech is not before us and it would therefore be unfair to criticise his lordship's utterance on the basis of a very condensed summary. But it would be interesting to know if in his conception of the Indian Empire he has found any training-shop of character for the people of India itself and what that training-shop is to be and how far it is to be similar to the one intended for the men of his own race. The problems of Empire, he added were not blood problems of character. This is a very noble sentiment. We cannot say with certainty for whom this remark was meant. It is ad observation worth being treasured not only by the Colonies who are now making a dead set against Indian immigrants but also by our rulers on the spot and by Anglo-Indians generally. We wish Lord Curzon had himself borne the ideal in his mind, whilst he was in this country. "We should stand or fall as an Empire," he continued, "more by what we did for others than among ourselves." This altruistic sentiment is quite unexceptionable in its own way. But its real beauty lies in its application. There is profound ignorance in England of the people of India and of Indian questions even amongst leading politicians and Lord Curzon put it somewhat mildly when he said that there was sometimes a tendency in England to ignore India which he maintained, was essential to a United Empire. He felt confident that the Colonies would rally to the defence of India as keenly as in the case of any other Colonial possession. This they might do if an emergency arose, affecting their own interests. But their present attitude towards the Indian immigrants is anything but creditable to them. The reformed House of Lords, he anticipates, would offer the means of greater Imperial representation. We must wait for the full text of Lord Curzon's speech in order to ascertain what kind of representation he is prepared to accord to India in the reformed House of Lords.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" :—Of late Lord Curzon, "alias" Dalhousie II, has been much in evidence in the House of Lords, talking tearfully about poor and neglected India whenever occasion offers. Did he not once say in an outburst of the gushing enthusiasm that he "loves India ?" But what is this "India" about which his Lordship has such great affection ? Of Which "India" he is so enamoured as to speak in raptures ? Our countrymen need not lay the flattering unction to their soul that he has the remotest idea of the India of the Indians. They are living in a fool's paradise who may believe so. Let them not deceive themselves. The "India" his Lordship has in his mind is the India of the Anglo-Saxon, the India of the British exploiters. Lord Curzon, as every one knows, is a high Imperialist with a fine tropical imagination which has conjured up vast visions of an Eastern British Empire, from Smyrna to Pekin, which shall surpass in magnitude and stateliness the Eastern Roman Empire which rose into power and influence on the decline of the old Western one of the Cæsars. Lord Curzon has great misgivings in his own mind about Great Britain and the Colonies. Wealth is accumulating while men are decaying, and the old race of sturdy steersmen at the helm of state are extinct, the race of statesmen. The time is not far, perhaps less than a century, when Great Britain will no longer be the Mistress of the seas and the world. Her power, her glory, her wealth, her influence all must decline. What a glorious thing to be up and doing and meanwhile slowly build up the Eastern British Empire with one long arm on the Chinese Empire and another on Persia, Asia Minor and Arabia, with India, of course, as "the pivot," the centre of gravity. That was the reason why he so inordinately encouraged the alien exploiters, wanted to build more railways for them, wanted Thibet, wanted Kashmir, wanted the "whole higher" administration to be in the hands of the British and keeping the Indian down, a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water, and keep him away from the blessings of "Western" education. 'This' is the "India" his Lordship has all through in his mind. This is the "India" he fondly hopes to create with his "reformed" House of Lords, whenever that event happens, largely recruited from the selfish Colonials and the omnipotent and infallible Pro-consuls of India as Peers ! There is no doubt that when that event occurs that the India of the Indians will fare a hundred times worse and no mistake. But why forecast this gloomy future. Man proposes and Providence disposes.

HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Bombay Town and Island :—

Abdeali Muhammad Ali Kaziji, B.A., LL.B.; (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law.
Aga Shah Rukh Shah.
Agabeg, Alexander J.
Allum, E. F.
Amiruddin Tyabji.
Anandji Nanji.
Anderson, Frank, M.A. (Oxon.).
Andrews, S. G. D.
Ardeshir Dadabhai Modi, L. M. & S.
Bahmanji Behramji Patel, Khan Bahadur.
Balkrishna Vinayek Vasudev, B. A.
Behramji Navroji Gamadia, B. A.
Behramji R. Behramji Jijibhai.
Bhavanidas Narottamdas.
Bhavanidas Narandas Motivala, B.A., LL.B.
Bhavanishankar Balkrishna Dadarkar, L.M. & S.
Chunilall Dharamdas Saraiya, L.M. & S.
Cordue, Lieut.-Colonel W. G. R., R.E.
Damodhar Gordhandas Sukadvala.
Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Khan Bahadur.
DeAlmeida, J. D.
DeMonte, D.A., L. M. & S., M. D.
Dhakji Kashinath, Rao Bahadur.
Dhanjibhai Bahmanji Petit.
Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandekar, L. M. & S.
Eknath Raghunath Khote.
Fardunji Jamsetji Parakh.
Fardunji Mehrvanji Banaji.
Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim.
Ferguson, A. F.
Fernandez, Cajetan, M.D., L.M. & S.
Framji Dorabji Framji Panday.
Framroz Rustomji Joshi.
Gordon, F. F.
Govardhandas Gokhaldas Tejpal.
Greaves, Herbert Rufus.
Gulam Husain Halana.
Haji Suleman Abdul Wahid.
Haji Usuf Haji Ismail Sobani.
Harrison, Frank.
Hill-Trevor, The Honourable A.
Hirachand Nemchand Javeri.
Hormasji Mancherji Cama.
Hormusji Limjibhai Batliwala, L.M. & S.
Inglis, D. M.
Isaac, Raphael Hyeem Simeon.
Jagmohandas Vandravandas.
Jamshedji Kharshedji Jamshedji.
Jamshedji Manekji Framji Patel.
Jamsetji Jijibhai, Sir, Bart.
Jehangir Bahmanji Petit.
Jehangir Edalji Davar.
K. Subramani Aiyar, B.A., L.T., A.S.A.A.
Kalliandas Keshavdas.
Kamruddin Amiruddin.
Kavasji Dadabhai Dubash.
Kazi Sharit Muhammad Saleh bin Abdul Latif Londay.
Khurshedji Rustamji Cama.
King, Alexander Richard.
Leslie, A. K.
Lester, A. W.
Lund, George.
Madhavdas Gokaldas L. Pasta.
Manmohandas Ramji Hora.
Mathuradas Gokaldas.
McBain, James Anderson Dickson.
McDonald, James.
Meherali Muhammad Fakira.
Mehrjibhai Rustamji Sethna, L.M. & S.
Motilal Jamnadas Sevaklal Shroff.
Muhammad Ali Murgay, Khan Saheb Kazi.
Muhammad Hajibhai Lalji.
Muhammadbhai Karimbhai.
Muhammadbhai Nansi Khairaz.
Muller, O. V., M.A.
Nagardas Narottamdas Nanavati, Rao Bahadur, B.A., LL.B.
Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, L.M. & S.
Narayan Trimbak Vaidya, Rao Bahadur.
Nathan, S.A.
Navroji Jehangirji Gamadia.
Navroji Nasarvanji Wadia.
Navroji Sorabji Bengali
Pestanji Nasarvanji Wadia.
Phiroz Khursedji Sethna, B. A.
Phirozshah Bahmanji Jijibhai Dadabhai.
Phirozshah B. R. Modi.
Plinston, G. C.
Purshottamdas Mangaldas.
Rangnath Sadashiv Jayakar, Rao Bahadur.
Ravji Vinayakrao Jagannath Shankarset.
Ratanji Jamshedji Tata.
Reed, H. Stanley.
Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantri.
Robinson, Charles Bradshaw.
Rodrigues, Joseph F.
Rustam Sorabji Paovala.
Rustamji Behramji Jijibhai.
Rustamji Jamshedji Jijibhai.
Rustamji Nanabhai Ranina, L.M. & S.
Shamaldas Prabhudas Jivandas.
Shantaram Vithal, L.M.
Shavak Ratanji Bamanji.
Shellim, Selim Ezekiel.
Sorabji Edalji Warden.
Tod, A. M.
Tribhuvandas Mangaldas.
Vasanji Khimji, Rao Bahadur.
Viegas, A. G., L.M. & S.
Vinayak Sadanand Joshi.
Vithaldas Damodhar Thakarsi, The Honourable Mr.
Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, Rao Bahadur.
Watson, J. P.

One of the effects of the German old-age pensions scheme is rather peculiar. The pension (says the "Telegraph") is forfeited if the workman does not work forty-eight or forty-nine weeks out of the fifty-two on an average, and so the pension has been a deterrent to strikes.

A Circular letter has been sent by the Local Government Board to local authorities stating that owing to the difficulty experienced by Trade Unions, Friendly Societies, and other bodies in finding accommodation for their meetings except in public-houses, that, were a town-hall or offices are possessed, it is competent for the authorities to place such accommodation, when not required for their own purposes, at the service of any of these bodies on terms which will obviate expense to the local authority.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

"Bombay Government Gazette" June 4.

Mr. N. K. Kolhatkar, Mahalkari of peta Ambegaon and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Poona, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Ramchandra Vishnu Bakare, Mamlatdar taluka Haliyal and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Kanara, to exercise the powers vested by section 5 of Act XIII of 1859 in a Magistrate of Police.

Mr. Narayan Abaji Parnaik, Huzur Deputy Collector, Kanara, is granted privilege leave for two months and eight days from 1st June or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. Maruti Sakharam Vinekar to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kanara, during the absence on leave of Mr. Narayan Abaji Parnaik, or pending further orders.

Mr. Shambarav Mangesh Telang to practise as a Pleader in the Kanara District.

Mr. Ganesh Ramchandra Sane to practise as a Pleader in the Sholapur District.

Mr. Balwant Govind Kelkar, substantive pro tem. Mamlatdar, Third Grade, to revert to the Fourth Grade from the date of this order and to be transferred from Karad to Taloda in West Khandesh in the interest of public service.

Mr. Bhaskar Rawji Dixit, B.Sc., to be substantive pro tem. Third Grade Mamlatdar vice Mr. Kelkar.

Mr. Krishnaji Mahadev Soboni, B.A. (Bombay), is transferred from Taloda to Karad in Satara in the interest of the public service.

The following arrangements are ordered during the absence of Mr. Bapu Hari Godbole, B A, Mamlatdar of Sholapur, on privilege leave for three months or until further orders :—

Mr. Damodar Namdeo Bhosekar, Head Karkun on Rs. 80, Sholapur, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of the same taluka until relieved by Mr G A Advant, B A, Mamlatdar of Madha, now on leave, who is hereby appointed to do duty at Sholapur after the expiration of his leave and pending relief by Mr Godbole.

Messrs G H Anjangaokar and A W W Mackie, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Southern Division, on the 22nd May.

Mr A C Noronha, Excise Inspector, Ron and Navalgund Talukas, Dharwar District, on Rs. 100, held charge of the Gadag and Shirhatti Talukas, in addition to his own duties, from the 19th January to the 7th March, both days inclusive, and was relieved by Mr Hari R Jadhao, Abkari Sub-Inspector, Gadag and Shirhatti Talukas, Dharwar District.

Mr. Mahomed Akran Mahomed Nasrulla, Abkari Sub-Inspectar, Pimpalner, West Khandesh District on Rs. 100 substantive pro tem, and on Rs. 75 with effect from 1st April, has been granted furlough for six months with effect from the 1st February, and N B Wadadekar, Jamadar, West Khandesh, on Rs. 20, appointed to act for him.

Mr F E Rose, District Inspector, Railway Post, Kaira District, on Rs. 125, was granted leave on medical certificate for one month and fifteen days with effect from the 9th April, and Mr Meherman-sing Himatsing, District Inspector, Anand, Kaira District, on Rs. 125, directed to hold charge in addition to his own duties.

Mr Gunesh Govind Pachorkar is appointed to be Clerk of the Court of the Sub-Judge's Court at Chalisgaon with effect from 1st June vice Mr Purshottam Sitaram appointed Nazir at Jalgaon.

Mr Manilal Dalpatram is appointed Clerk of the Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Kaira, vice Mr Mathuradas Ranchhordas transferred, or pending further orders.

The District Magistrate, Dharwar, appoints Mr H L Painter, I C S, to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate I Division, comprising the talukas of Dharwar, Hubli, Kalghatgi and Bankapur.

Mr. R. S. Broomfield, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, is placed in charge of the sub-division consisting of the talukas of Satara, Jawli (including Malcolmpetha Petha), Karad and Patan vice Mr. H L Painter Magistrate, First Class, transferred.

Mr. Narayan Ganesh Sahasrabudhe, Magistrate First Class, is placed in charge of the sub-division consisting of the area within the Municipal limits of the City of Belgaum, exclusive of the Cantonment.

Messrs. J A

A YEAR'S CRIME IN MACEDONIA.

Campaign of Terror.

A Blue-book has been issued containing "Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of South-Eastern Europe," and covering the period from January, 1907, to the middle of last month. The first despatch printed is one from Consul-General Graves, at Salonika, reporting on the movements of bands and leading cases of political crime in Macedonia during the month of December 1906. There had been a decrease in the number of outrages committed by Greeks. This was thought to be due to the issue of orders by the directors of the Greek militant propaganda requesting the bands to refrain, for the present, from outrages on a larger scale, as these had at last aroused the Porte to greater activity in repression, and were beginning to alienate European sympathy from the Greek cause. Except for two serious outrages, the Bulgarian bands had shown little enterprise; and they had lost one of their ablest leaders, Damian Grueff, in an counter with the Turkish troops. The Servian campaign of terror in the "sanjak" of Uskub had been carried on with unabated vigour, owing, there is little doubt, to lack of vigour on the part of the Turkish authorities. Such was the situation at the beginning of last year. The pages that follow are, for the most part, filled with records of crimes committed by the various bands, interspersed with accounts of the measures taken by Turkey—generally speaking with small success—to restore order, and with correspondence relating to the endeavours of the Christian Powers to secure the introduction of a better state of things in Macedonia.

A case reported in January last by Mr. Heathcote, British Consul at Monastir, may be referred to as a typical illustration of the lawlessness and violence which prevail in the country. Some two years ago a Bulgarian "chef de bande" was denounced to the Turkish officers by the villagers of Dragosh, and was killed in a fight with the troops. The villagers mutilated the corps. His kinsman, Dimko Nikoloff, who was in America at the time, swore to avenge him, and, returning to Europe, joined a Bulgarian band with the object of carring out his purpose. What followed may be told in the Consul's words:—

"On January 5 this Dimko entered the church, during the Sunday service, and shot dead two of the men whom he had determined to punish. He then left the place, after killing the village 'bekji,' who tried to stop him, and wounding another man.

"Three days later, on the 8th, a large band came to Dragosh. The villagers, who were in the open, dancing the 'horo,' were dispersed to their homes, and the band then surrounded and set fire to four houses. All the persons living in the four buildings perished, the number of victims being 26—five men, ten women, and eleven children, some of them babies. It is stated that one other man, who blamed the cruelty of these acts, was thrown into the flames. The band then burned the house of Dimko himself, and left the village, after threatening the people with vengeance if they gave any information against their assailants.

"A Commission of Inquiry was sent from here, but the villagers dared not speak openly, and the report presented was to the effect that Dimko himself had been the leader of the band, the idea presumably being that he was carrying out his revenge, and had burnt his own house in order to put the authorities off the scent."

POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS.

Annexed to a memorandum by Consul-General Lamb is the following table showing the total number of political assassinations, etc., reported in Macedonia during the year 1907:—

Killed by Bulgarians	521
Killed by Patriarchists	392
Killed by Serbs	96
Killed by Vlachs	32
Killed by Moslems	191
Killed by unknowns	119
Armed insurgents killed in encounters with the troops	417
Total	1768

Of the 1768 persons known to have met with a violent death during the year 991 were Bulgarians, who established an evil pre-eminence both in killing others and in getting themselves killed; 319 were Greeks and Patriarchists; 155 were Serbs; 40 Vlachs; 128 Moslems; while the remainder of the plain, 130, are included under the head of Soldiers, Zaptiehs, etc." The memorandum is too long to quote, but a few details mentioned by the Consul-General may be given. In February 1907, Greek bands were concerned in the dastardly massacre of 15 Bulgarian charcoal burners in the forests of Katarina. In May the same organisation established a reign of terror in parts of the Seres sanjak; and was credited during the month with 45 murders. In June there were more Bulgarian than Greek outrages. In July the Turkish authorities displayed unwonted activity; and 205 armed insurgents fell during that month in encounters with the troops, 80 being Bulgarians, 51 Serbs, and 51 Greeks. Had the Turks, the Consul-General writes, continued to display the same impartial activity, "it is possible that the land-evil might have been conquered for some time." Unfortunately it was a spasmodic effort. Bulgarian bands were still harried and punished in August; but the Greeks were given a respite, though their operations in the immediate neighbourhood of Salonika, Consul Graves reported, were little short of a public scandal. Consul-General Lamb writes:—

"It cannot be too much regretted that the Turkish authorities do not maintain the activity initiated in July. Without in any way wishing to minimise the difficulties of the task, I am of opinion that, with the forces at their disposal, it would be quite possible for them to stamp out the bands of all nationalities in Macedonia if their conduct were such as to convince the rural population of the sincerity and impartiality of their intentions. Many of the most competent observers, including Turkish functionaries of high standing have assured me that the Macedonian peasantry is in the main indifferent to politics and indulges little in nationalist aspirations yearning only for peace and tranquility to pursue its natural avocations. Given an assurance of protection and reasonable good government, the larger part of it would willingly co-operate with the authorities, with a view to the suppression of the bands, suffering as it does to-day more crushing hardships at the hands of its professed friends than at those of its hereditary oppressors. But haphazard and spasmodic repression, too often striking beside the mark and frequently giving colour to the accusation of partiality, only accentuates the evil, as it embitters, it is interracial strife."

The last document in the Blue-book is a return, dated Salonika, April 14 last, of political murders and other crimes committed in March. The small number of crimes in the Kossovo Vilayet is regarded by the Consul-General observes, as indicating a deliberate intention on the part of both the Bulgarian and Servian organisations to suspend their activity pending the result of fresh negotiations among the Powers for the extension of reforms. During the month 121 persons met with a violent death, of whom 27 were killed by Bulgarians and 22 by Greeks; while 42 insurgents were killed in encounters with the troops.

The statements made from time to time in Parliament render it unnecessary to refer at any length to those parts of the Blue-book which relate to the recent diplomatic history of Macedonia, or to the communications addressed by the Powers to the Porte, the Greek Government, and the rulers of the Balkan States. It may be noted, however, that on March 13 last the Porte informed the foreign Ambassadors that the powers of the inspector-general, the two civil agents, and the financial-commission, as well as the mandate of Degiorgis Pasha and the other foreign officers entrusted with the reorganisation of the gendarmerie in the three vilayets, had been prolonged till July 12, 1314. "The Sublime Porte," the Turkish Note said, "is confident that the representatives of the Great Powers will fully appreciate this fresh concession on the part of the Imperial Government, and its firm resolution to carry through the important work of reforms undertaken in the three provinces."

THE RESTORATION OF THE SWORD.

A recently issued Army Order directs that henceforth dismounted officers on active service are to be armed with sword and pistol, and that at manœuvres and during peace training they are to wear the sword. The order marks the abandonment by our army of one more of the misleading "lessons" of the South African War, writes "one who believes in it" in a contemporary.

Perhaps there never was a war during which not only the mere outsider, but even the professional soldier showed such a strange readiness to deduce sweeping conclusions from wholly exceptional and abnormal data. This was with the soldiers the result of the shock of seeing an irregular militia making such a stand against a trained army. With the general public it was largely the outcome of the fact that South Africa swarmed with war correspondents, many of whom were mere reporters, knowing nothing of either military science or the history of war, and prone, therefore, to misinterpret what they saw. We had been so long used at home to read only of easy victories won with trifling loss, over badly armed and badly led semi-savages, that casualty lists far below the level of every other serious war were described as records of terrible losses." Except in a very few instances, the losses in individual units never approached percentages of loss that were regarded as very moderate in the Franco-German and the Japanese wars. The proportion of casualties to the whole force in any one action was never really high but the false standard created by our wars with dark-skinned tribes made the loss seem heavy, and there was a kind of scare, especially when it was remarked that the officers suffered much more heavily than the men. A very slight knowledge of military history would have sufficed to shew that if officers do their work as leaders of men they must pay a heavier toll of loss. To the honour of our own officers they have always recognised this fact, and taken the extra risk gladly and freely. It is the same in all armies that have officers worthy of the name. In the German army in the war of 1870-71, the proportions of loss in the various ranks in action were:—

	Percentages.		
	Killed.	Wounded.	Total
Generals and Staff Officers ...	8.7	18.2	26.9
Regimental Officers:—			
Captains and higher Ranks..	7.0	15.7	22.7
Subalterns	7.3	17.0	24.3
Rank and File	2.6	10.0	12.6*

* Otto Berndt: "Die Zahl im Kriege," Tafel 69.

Thus the officers suffered twice as much as the rank and file, and their loss in killed was three times that of their men. They took it as a matter of course.

But after the first battles in South Africa, though the officers themselves felt no special anxiety about the risks they were taking, there was an outcry in the Press, and the order was issued that infantry officers were to be disguised as privates. The sword is the chief distinguishing mark of the officer in service dress, so they had to put away their swords and carry rifles. Even the most minute badges of rank were removed. The system has certain drawbacks. At critical moments it is often all-important for men to see at once where their officer is. It is well for a staff officer or a superior officer to be able to pick out a captain without having to ask, which of the rifle-armed men he is. In a dash forward to close quarters the swords of the officers are no longer the guides and standards of the men. The officer is encumbered with a heavy rifle, which he never uses if he is to do his real work, for he must watch, direct, and control fire, not blaze away a few extra cartridges. And, after all, disguised as he is, he cannot be concealed from keen-eyed sharpshooters. The very fact that he carries and uses a field glass may make him a target. In sunny weather the lenses of his binocular sometimes send far flashes like a miniature heliostat.

No other army adopted our idea of disguising officers in battle as privates. But after the war it became a standing rule. At manœuvres officers carried a walking stick, sometimes a carbine. The sword became a mere article of parade dress, a bit of tailoring, drawn only for ceremonial purposes.

This was partly the result of another South African delusion. We had had few battles that were really fought out. The Boer tactics made most of them something like rearguard actions. The enemy took up a position, and only held it till the flanks were in danger of being turned, and then went without waiting for an assault. Not only civilian spectators, but many soldiers, jumped to the conclusion that battles would henceforth be rifle fights, and that there would hardly ever be the rush to close quarters with cold steel. Some wiseacres actually talked of abolishing the "useless bayonet." But the Japanese war has shown that cold steel has still its deadly work to do on the battle field. The Japanese officers, sons of a race of swordsmen, kept their swords, and used them not only to wave on their men, but in personal combat when the crisis of the fight came. We English are not swordsmen. Our infantry sword is a somewhat unmilitary weapon, originally designed in Italy for an artificial system of dwelling, and the sword exercise is influenced by this system. But there is no reason why our officers should not take up the use of the sword as a sport, and be good men-at-arms, handy with sword and pistol. It was the skill to use both together possessed by young Hamilton, of the Guides, that enabled him to lead with such effect his four desperate sorties against the Afghans the day the Kabul Residency was destroyed. If such skill were more common one would not hear officers say that they would prefer to carry a rifle and bayonet in a melee. In close fight a man who can both turn hostile bayonets aside with his blade and use its point and edge, and at the same time fire shots at close quarters that can hardly miss and that cannot be parried, is a formidable adversary, and such a leader will be to his men what the point is to the wedge.

The infantry offices should feel proud that his sword has become once more his weapon, not a mere bit of theatrical decoration. Many will wish that he was provided with a lighter sword of a more workmanlike pattern. But if he shows a keenness to master its use this will come.

MODERN MARRIAGE.

That marriage as an institution is becoming unpopular is the belief expressed in "Modern Marriage and How to Bear It," by Maud Churton Braby (T. Werner Laurie, 5s. net). Very few people nowadays have a good word to say for it. The writer declares:—

The most superficial observer must have noticed that there is being gradually built up in the community a growing dread of the conjugal bond, especially among men; and a condition of discontent and unrest among married people, particularly women. On every side one hears it vilified and called in question.

Even the great thinkers of the day join in the chorus of condemnation. Tolstoy is quoted as saying. "The relations between the sexes are searching for a new form, the old one is falling to pieces;" while the writer sees in modern life a strange antagonism of the sexes, a mutual distrust that would appear to forbid happiness in any kind of union. Most noticeable, we read, is:—"The growing dissatisfaction of the sexes with each other. Men do not shun marriage only because of unfavourable financial conditions, or because the restrictions of wedlock are any more irksome to them than formerly, but because they cannot find a wife sufficiently near their ideal. Woman has progressed to such an extent within the last generation or two, her outlook has so broadened, her intellect so developed, that she has strayed very far from man's ideal, and, consequently, man hesitates to marry her."

The bachelor's plea that he cannot afford to marry in these hard times, where girls except so much, is dismissed by the writer as a piece of egregious selfishness, "almost every man can afford to marry—the right woman," we are told, and assured that present-day girls do not expect so much; they are perfectly willing to be poor if only they care for the man enough. Most women, in short, would sooner be "tired wives than restful spinsters." So that the fault appears to be with the men who spread delusions about women as a cloak to cover their social crime of not getting married. But, be the fault whose it may, the growing reluctance of man to run in double harness certainly tends to create a large army of women who must go through life with half life's mission unfulfilled. Says the writer:—

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO LOVE.

"We hear a good deal of man's right to live; what about woman's right to love? Women are so constituted that the need for loving and being loved is the strongest factor of their being, the essential of their existence. All over the country there are lonely women of every class, leisured and working women pretty and plain, good and bad, who are hungering and thirsting for love, for a man to take care of them, for the right to wifehood, and the thrice blessed right to motherhood."

But even if every bachelor over twenty-five were to marry tomorrow there would still be a superfluity of women. One would imagine from this state of things that when a woman did get married she would make the best of it if she could not be positively happy in her desired sphere. But we are assured on the authority of "every family solicitor" that unhappy marriages are on the increase. Is this man's fault, too? Not altogether. It is six of one and half-a-dozen of the other. It appears to be the little things that go to make unhappy marriages. "The frail barque of married happiness founders principally on the insignificant, half-perceived rocks—the little jealousies, little denials, little irritations, little tempers, little biting words, which by degrees wear so many little holes in the stern that at last an irreparable leak is sprung and the ship goes down in the next storm."

In such cases we think it more likely that the married couples are at fault than the institution they condemn. Husbands and wives who fall out about their food, their households arrangements, and similar matters, would have a difficulty in finding any phase of life suited to their hypersensitive temperaments. We do not imagine their difficulties would be solved by any altered system of marriage. A little self-discipline would be more effectual in achieving the desired end of how to be happy though married.

WOMEN'S HOME TRUTHS.

One of the greatest essentials of matrimony is respect. "It is above love, above compatibility, above even the priceless sense of humour. Respect will hold the tottering edifice of matrimony together when passion is dead and even love has faded."

Add to this a large measure of courtesy. "Women, especially, have sometimes a most objectionable habit of hurling home-truths at their husbands' heads whenever temper runs a little high; and most men are sensitive enough under their shield of cultivated indifference to resent this acutely, and remember stinging sentences of this kind for years."

The author of "Modern Marriage" pilots the unskilful sailor on matrimonial seas past the many rocks and shallows which threaten to founder his craft. As a last word she gives the following advice to those who, being married, would be happy also:—Wives: if you would be happy remember, make much of your husband, flatter him discreetly, laugh at his jokes, don't attempt to put down his club, never tell him home truths, and "never" cry.

Husbands: praise and admire your wife, and let other men admire her, too: don't interfere in her department; write your monthly cheque with a cheerful mien; be reasonable about money, even if you cannot be generous, and be not over fond of your own voice.

And both of you: be very tolerant, expect little, give gladly, put repect before everything, cultivate courtesy, and love each other all you can. If you do all this you are sure to be happy though married.

A Belgian engineer has just drafted the plan for a novel kind of station for steerable balloons (says the "Telegraph's" Brussels correspondent). The station includes a number of vast halls placed so as to avoid the south-westerly wind, and opening on a large field. The scheme includes some lighthouses, which will be fitted with apparatus to register atmospheric changes, wireless telegraphy station, resting cabins, etc. The station may be erected soon near Spa.

Giving evidence before Lord Cromer's Committee, who are considering the London and District Electric Supply Bill, Mr. H. F. Parshall said that as matters stood at present the various bodies now supplying electricity in London could not co-operate. So many modifications would have to be introduced that linking up was not practicable. For the cheap generation of electricity there must be a new central source of supply. The capital cost of linking up would be the same as for a new scheme, but the annual expenses would be much greater.

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BY THE WAY.

DR. BARLOW AND ALFRED BARRATT.

The record of the late Dean Barlow, who obtained honours in four "Triposes" at Cambridge, though without parallel at the time, was afterwards surpassed by the four "firsts" achieved by the Rev. H. M. Gwatkin, the present Professor of Ecclesiastical History. Both feats were eclipsed at Oxford, far back in the sixties, by the late Alfred Barratt, who took five First Classes as Scholar of Balliol, and afterwards became Fellow of Brasenose. Barratt, who was the secretary to the last University Commission, died young from over-work, and is buried in Hendon Churchyard. He left behind him two fragmentary works on philosophy which in parts curiously anticipated our modern "Pragmatists."

LUDOVIC HALEVY AS SUB-EDITOR.

In an interview with a representative of the "Figaro," M. Victorien Sardou recalls memories of the days when Ludovic Halevy was a functionary of the French State—the sub-editor of the "Journal Official," which is, among other things, the French Hansard. One of his duties in this capacity was to show Parliamentary orators the proofs of their speeches and point out mistakes in their grammar, however, were not the only errors that some of the Deputies corrected. M. Thiers, it is related, after carefully perusing the sheets through his gold-rimmed spectacles, invariably made the same correction. Wherever the word "cheers" appeared in brackets, he always struck it out and wrote in "loud and prolonged cheers" instead. This, of course, caused "over-running," and so added appreciably to the Government bill for "composition."

THE LOGOARCHISTS.

Amongst the many movements of to-day towards the realisation of social conditions less irksome than those under which we are now living has to be mentioned that of the Logoarchist Society of Brussels. The fact that its work is conducted under the presidency of Dr. Lafosse, who "professes" Sociology at the Free University, gives the society a certain academical distinction. This is further supported by the somewhat learned literature in which its tenets are expounded. To begin with, the *sine qua non* of membership is the acknowledgment of the existence of the human soul as demonstrated in the logic of De Potter. This fundamental fact being established, the society deals with all social questions on the assumption of human beings having more than earthly interests in their lives and actions. The most interesting part of the society's work will be the practical test to which they are about to put their theories by the establishment of a colony in South America.

WOMAN TEACHERS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

The increasing proportion of women among teachers in the United States has for some time, the "Manchester Guardian" points out, caused uneasiness there, some people doubting what may be the effect on the next generation of having been brought up almost entirely by women. Whether it is to be deplored or no, the same phenomenon is to be seen in Canada. During the Easter holidays there was a Convention of the Teachers' Institute of British Columbia at Vancouver, at which much surprise was caused by a careful count which showed that six out of seven in the assembly of five hundred were women. The great majority of the teachers teach in the "public"—that is, the elementary—schools, and in Canada, as in the United States, it seems fated that rural schools at any rate should fall almost altogether into the hands of women.

THE REASONS.

Some curious reasons are given for this state of affairs, apart from the fact that a man qualified for the work has other and more attractive opportunities. One cause that certainly acts in newly settled districts is the desire of the boards of rural "school trustees" in communities where women are still scarce to add to the number of marriageable women. Sometimes, too, the wife oe one of the trustees is anxious for a border, and a woman teacher is either unmarried or a widow; a man occupying the same position is often married. It is to these and similar causes quite uncotnected with education that the Canadian "school ma'am" is said largely to owe her predominance.

THE LENGTH OF LEGAL TRIALS.

Why do trials generally last longer than they did? That they have grown more protracted is, the "Law Journal" points out, among the many interesting and significant facts to be gathered from the new volume of Judicial Statistics. In 1906 the average number of actions tried by each King's Bench judge was as low as 118; ten years earlier—in 1897—it was as high as 170. Lord Justice Vaughan Williams attributes the unwelcome result to the abolition of the "nice rules of pleading," which defined the issues to be tried, and kept the speeches of counsel and the observations of judges within the strict limits of relevancy. The real explanation, our contemporary imagines, is to be found, not in any increase in talkativeness either on the Bench or at the Bar, but in the greater complexity of the cases which now come before the courts.

RECIPES FOR OLD AGE.

Thomas Kelly, of Ballygawley, co. Tyrone, who at 107 climbed a ladder and repaired his own roof, is the latest centenarian to give to the world his recipe for old age, which is made up of "plain food, early rising, hard work, a sparing use of alcohol, and plenty of fresh mountain air." A Mrs. Mary Bradley attributed her good health at 101 to her lifelong indulgence in a daily cold bath; Miss Eliza Works, at 105, said, "I attribute my long life to temperature habits and to my favourite diet of bread and-milk. I never ate sweetmeats or drank tea or coffee"; and Mrs. Mary McDonald, of Philadelphia at the reputed age of 129, said, "The best single rule for a long life is just this Don't worry. If I add anything else it would be to be always employed in some useful work and to take plenty of sleep." "Live out of doors as much as possible, drink plenty of grape wine, and eat lots of meat," was the recipe of another centenarian, Mrs. Celestine Wegro; while, according to ex-Governor Bradbury of Maine, an excellent way to ensure old age is "to get an incurable ailment in your youth and to nurse it until your death!"

TENNYSON AND SIR CHARLES VILLIERS STANFORD.

Sir C. Villiers Stanford, the Cambridge Professor of Music, who conducted his setting of the Duke of Argyll's "Ode of Welcome" at Shepherd's Bush hails from Dublin; but has resided in England over forty years. As far back as 1876 he wrote incidental music for Tennyson's "Queen Mary" at the Lyceum, which was not performed, as it was found impossible to accommodate an orchestra. Tennyson offered to pay for two rows of stalls and have them removed, but the offer was declined. Later Sir Charles set to music the late Laureate's "The Revenge" and "The Voyage of Maeldune," work which so pleased the poet—very difficult to satisfy in this matter—that he would have no one but the clever Irish musician to compose the music for his ode "Carmen Seculare," performed on the occasion of Queen Victoria's 1887 Jubilee.

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Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
When weary and tired—take HORLICK'S, and get that feeling of fitness.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
As a beverage HORLICK'S surpasses all alcoholic drinks, as it recuperates without giving any reaction, and is delicious to take, especially when iced. Children maintain their health and resist disease—and do not waste away when fed on HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

Icilma.

Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chaps or windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Natural Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites, Nature's Specific for sore eyes.
The secret of a perfect skin is
Skin-Tone
Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.
ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.
OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND
AND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LTD BRIDPORT.

MARTIN'S
APIOLATED PILLS

Rowland's Macassar Oil

FOR THE HAIR
Is the Best Preparation you can use.
WHY?
BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.
BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.
Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.
Men require it to prevent baldness.
Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.
Of Stores, Chemists, and
ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.
Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.
Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair.

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths, Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.,
A. REGINALD & CO.,
40, Temperal Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS

CURED HERSELF AND LITTLE SON

Mother Had Ringworm—Boy Had a Very Bad Place on Thigh—Spread and Grew More Painful—Medical Treatment Failed.

USED CUTICURA REMEDIES WITH PERFECT SUCCESS

"I have used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment with most perfect success. Twelve years ago I used them as a complete cure for ringworm, after having had a medical man in attendance and recently, my little son, Norman, had a very nasty place on his thigh. We did not know how it was caused but I had medical treatment in N— for it. But as time went on it got larger and more painful. Remembering how I had used Cuticura for ringworm, I tried Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment for my boy and they quite cured his leg. After that a similar place came on his arm which I am still treating, but it is almost unnecessary, as it has nearly gone and the child is quite well. I shall always have pleasure in recommending Cuticura Soap and Ointment for any disease of the skin wherever I see an opportunity. Mrs. Phoebe Andrews, The Laurels, Tharston, Long Stratton, Norfolk, Oct. 9, 1906, and Jan. 15, 1907."
Send to nearest depot for Free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

ITCHING TORMENTS
From little patches of eczema, tetter, milk crust, psoriasis, etc., on the skin, scalp, or hands of infants, children, or adults are instantly relieved and speedily cured, in the majority of cases, by warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings of Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure.
Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent or Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Stephens'

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters

The woman on the right never used Ayer's Hair Vigor. She neglected her hair, and now herself suffers from neglect. On the contrary, the woman on the left has always used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and owes to it much of her youthful appearance and attractiveness.
Ayer's Hair Vigor
produces beautiful hair. Long, rich, heavy hair. Soft and silky hair, free from dandruff.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 3.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 4.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	88 1/4 ex		
3 do. Rentes	95 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100 7/8	1/4	
3½ do. Gert. Securities ...	83 1/4	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 5/16	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 3/8	1/16	
Do. in New York ...	52 3/4	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·11 1/2		1/8
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·40	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th March 08
Do. Short London Bills.	1 1/2	un	chgd
3 months' sight			
Do. Indian Bank Bills.			
Do. 6 months' sight	2	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	7/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1 1/8	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 11-16d.

*Closing tone of Silver—Quiet but firm.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 10,00,000.

Rs. 20,000 were allotted to Bombay.

Rs. 10,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sale ... ...Rs. 4,40,000

Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 10,00,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots .. ... Steady with limited demand.
Futures ... ...Steady.
East Indian ... ...Quiet.
Manchester ... ...Steady.
Total Sales ... ... 6,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 „
Imports ... ... 4,000 „
Mid-Americans ... ... 6·43+07
Egyptian F. J. F. Brown ... 7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·78	5·75	5·52	5·30
unchgd.	+01	+02	+02
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-March**
5·17	5·10	5·03	5·03	5·03
+02	+02	+02	+02	+02

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 15,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 6,900 „
Exports to Great Britain ... ... 7,000 „
Do. to Continent ... ... 4,000 „
Spot Cotton—11·30 unchanged.
Futures—Month of July 10·19+01 } Declined early owing to unfavorable cables and advanced later on unfavorable weather reports.
Do. Do. Oct. 9·53—14 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 1/2—unchanged
Futures—Month of } Holiday New Orleans
Do do } Future market.
Closing Tone of Futures :—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F.—39 June-July—Hull—Sellers—Canal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 59½ June-July—Havre—Sellers—Canal.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 59 June-July—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore, 53½ June-July—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¾ unchanged.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 13 10½.

Months of Shipment—July-August—Value.

Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3 9 1/2—Value.

Beef and Mutton Tallow :—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ...31/3
„ „ Mutton Tallow ...32/6
General tone of Tallow Auction ...Firmer.

Arrivals :—

"Umbilali."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [4TH JUNE, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2 1/2 per cent. from 28th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. „ 15th May.
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 28th May.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 19th May.

Money :—

The Bank of Bengal Cash balance is Rs. 7 lacs up.

Exchange :—

The Market opened to-day at 1s. 3 13-16d. to 1s. 3 27-32d. for telegraphic and 1s. 3 7-8 for Demand Bank bills. There has been only a very small enquiry for remittance and buyers are asking higher rates for slightly forward business. Credits are steady at 1-4 three months' sight, but private bills are very scarce.

The Government are this week offering £1,000,000 on the Secretary of State at 1s. 3 29-32d. on demand, thus keeping the market steady. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s 3 13/16d. to 27/32
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 27/32 1. to 7/8
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	1s. 4 3/32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	157 3/4
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight ..	132 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ..	177 1/2

Government Paper :—

The Market opened unchanged and steady to-day at 96 ready and 96 1-16 for the account. Throughout the day the market has been on the smallest lines and rates are unchanged at the close. Calcutta Market is advised at 96 for ready and forward delivery.

We quote :—

Cash ... . Rs. 96	
1st Settlement ... ... „ 96 1	

Bullion :—

On Wednesday silver in London closed slightly firmer, ready and forward both being 1-16 up at 24 5-16 and 24 3-8 respectively. The New York Market was also 1-8 better at 52 3-4. There has not been much doing in the local market, the ready rate being steady throughout the day at 63 9-16 ex-duty. Forward are as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	6	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	14	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	62	10	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The tone of the market is easier and prices are about Re. 1 lower all round. There is scarcely anything doing for forward delivery either in old or new crop.

For ready cotton the demand continues limited, any enquiry that there is running chiefly on Bengals and Oomras for export, while mills continue to pick up cheap lots of most styles when offering. The offtake this afternoon at Colaba was 3,000 to 4,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	227	June
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	211	
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Paigaon.	205	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	200	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ..	200	
Fine M. G. Jalna ..	195	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	190	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	196	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	184	
Good-Bijapur ...	200/1	
Good Westerns ...	201/2	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	227	
NEW CROP.	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	235 1/2	March 09
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	203	January 09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	192	
Fine M. G. Bengals ..	190	
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	188	

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Dull.
Estimated Sales ... ... 5,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 1,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.
5·79	5·77	5·53	5·31	5·19
+01	+02	+01	+01	+02
N.-D.	**D.-J.**	**J.-F.**	**F.-M.**	
5·13	5·08	5·05	5·05	
+02	+02	+02	+02	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steady with a moderate business doing at and about the following rates, viz :—

Ready ... Rs. 8 8 0 B. T.
September ... „ 9 2 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with only a small inquiry.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore... Rs. 9 5 0 B. T.
„ „ Etawah ... „ 9 6 0 „
„ Yellow Guzerat ... „ 10 8 0
„ „ Cawnpore ... „ 10 7 0

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with little or nothing doing. Quotations are :—

Bold White 85 p. c. ... ... Rs. 54 8 0
Muggy ... ... „ 53 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... ... „ 53 0 0
„ Secunderabad... ... „ 55 0 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 7 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 32 0 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 25 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 5 8 0 Now Crop nominal.
Tone—No demand.

Wheat :—

White Delhi ... ... Rs. 6 6 6 R. T.
Tone—Firm.

SHARE MARKET.

The market is closed owing to the death of a broker.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	6,027 bales.
Wheat	20,268 cwts.
Linseed	9,234 „
Rapeseed	5,387 „
Gingellyseed	709 „
Poppyseed	4,311 „
Groundnuts	1 „
Castorseed	1,093 „
Rice	2,331 „
Myrabollams	6,431 „
Cottonseed	13,501 „
Mowraseed	46 „
Gram	2,326 „
Joowar	nil
Maize	5 „

BILLS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Bills on London made by the Comptroller General, on Thursday, the 4th June :—

Aggregate amount tendered ...£ 755,000
Total amount accepted ... ...£ 755,000

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Returns for May.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 4.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines returns for last month :—

Balaghat.—4,600 tons ore crushed yielded 2,292 ozs. gold ; 4,368 tons of tailings cyanided 314 ozs., making a total yield of 2,606 ozs. compared with 2,605 ozs. in April and 2,572 ozs. in March.

Nundydroog.—7,280 tons ore crushed yielded 6,102 ozs. gold ; 4,325 tons of tailings cyanided 432 ozs., making a total yield of 6,534 ozs., compared with 6,466 ozs. in April and 6,425 ozs. in March.

Ooregum.—10,149 tons ore crushed yielded 5,792 ozs. gold, 8,986 tons of tailings cyanided 867 ozs., making a total yield of 6,659 ozs. compared with 6,645 ozs. in April and 6,640 ozs. in March.

Mysore.—16,650 tons ore crushed yielded 15,494 ozs. gold, 14,618 tons of tailings cyanided 2,006 ozs., making a total yield of 17,501 ozs., compared with 17,434 ozs. in April and 17,660 ozs. in March.

Champion Reef.—14,673 tons ore crushed yielded 7,693 ozs. gold, 18,884 tons of tailings cyanided 2,431 ozs., making a total yield of 10,124 ozs., compared with 10,187 ozs. in April and 10,276 ozs. in March.

Hutti.—Quartz crushed, 2,500 tons, and gold obtained 1,001 ozs ; tailings cyanided 1,900 tons, gold obtained 180 ozs., making a total of 1,181 ozs. of gold compared with 1,129 ozs. in April.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,405
Bank of India...	100	50	5 „	65½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 „	1,500
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 „	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1½ „	65 18
Specie Bank ...	100	50	5 „	55
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	100	100	14 „	230
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 „	£18¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Biking Cor.	£25	£12·10	6 „	£17½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue xd. 75 750
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd 485
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	180
Assur Veerjee...	500	500	50	475
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	225
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	600
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	725
Bombay United...	250	250	20	xd 465
Century ...	500	500	50	xd 1,850
Central India ...	500	500	85	xd 1,775
China ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoti Silk ...	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,085
Coronation Mills...	500	500	60	800
Connaught ...	500	300	25	275
Cooria ...	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent ...	100	100	5	xd 1014
Crown ...	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy...	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,025
David ...	250	250	20	370
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	660
Empress ...	500	508	25	335
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,345½
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	10	675
Hindustan ...	1,000	1,000	10	520
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	500
Hyderabad ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton...	500	508	15	152
Indian Manufg...	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	50	1,160
James Greaves ...	500	500	25	330
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	170
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,000	divid 80	430
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh ...	1,000	610	75	1,070
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	715
Kohinoor ...	500	500	25	xd. 737½
Leopold ...	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas...	1,000	1,000	40	425
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	80	1,800
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150	3,095 Jy
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2910
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	190
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	660
Phoenix ...	100	100	5	xd 101½
Presidency ...	1,000	1,000	20	650
Queen ...	1000	1,000	20	825
Rehman ...	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon ...	1,000	1,000	divid 50	800
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	860
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	40	525
Sholapur ...	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,375
S. Maharatta...	250	250	20	197½
Standard Mills ...	500	500	50	xd 1,175
Sun ...	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi...	500	500	45	xd 1,350
Textile...	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India...	1,000	1,000	20	525

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20		13
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10	136
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,775
Bombay Burma New Issue ...	625	675	82½	xd 2,470
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 159
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.	O. £10	£10	Nil.	152
Bombay Ice Mfg....	100	100	Nil.	35
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	945
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	305
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	270
Delhi Flour...	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 390
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	200	200	16	152
Indian Guarantee Surety ship ...	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
John Roberts and Co.	100	10	1½	50
Kemp and Co....	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing.	200	175	yr. 14	2·2
Marcks and Co....	100	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co....	100	100	10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A. ...	100	100	il.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	100	50	p. c. 18½	180
Phillips and Co....	40	30	...	32
Port Canning Co....	1,000	40	p. c. 10	58
Shivrajpur ...	A. 10	1,000	yr. 27	48¾
Syndicate ...	B. 10	10	p. c. 75	40
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company...	100	10	Nil.	30
Soundy and Co....	100	100	8	90
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited ...	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 30 30	Nil.	nom 10 dis. 11 dis. 5
Thackersand Co....	100	100	p. c. 20	255
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 36
Treasurer and Co....	500	500	yr. 40	630

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar ...	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	200
Branch City...	200	200	14	225
Fort ...	475	475	22½	270
French...	500	500	25	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,100
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	50	480
Hindustan P. & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee ...	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton...	125	125	11½	127½
Khangaum ...	400	400	25	320
Mahmudpura Ctn. ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva ...	200	100	Nil.	150
Mercantile ...	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg....	250	250	75	272½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,010
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	620
New Berar ...	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	485
Oomri ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,035
Purbhany ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon ...	500	500	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	3,500
Sind ...	400	400	35	730
Surat City ...	200	100	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld ...	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway ...	500	500	6 p. c.	xd. 565
Amritsar Patty ...	100	100	5 „	117
Tapti Valley Railway Company...	500	500	4 „	433½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5 „	xd 93

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

SUZANNE DESPRES.

A most delightful artist and an uncommonly pretty woman is Madame Suzanne Despres, but she came from the Theatre de L'Œuvre, Paris, to the Shaftesbury Theatre, London, wrongly labelled. There was nothing the matter with the address on the label ; it was the description of the goods that was misleading. Madame Despres was introduced to us "the great emotional Parisian actress" yet in "La Rafale," the play which we were led to believe was one that, made special appeal to her talents and her temperament, she was as unemotional, for the most part, as the calm which usually precedes "La Rafale" Madame Despres is a quiet, watchful, level-headed actress, with a genius for restraint and a wonderfully fascinating voice. But I should not describe as particularly emotional an actress who in a part like that of Helene, the impulsive and desperately faithless wife in "La Rafale," mounts such rigorous guard over her emotions as to give them no more than two opportunities for escape in three long acts.

SCANDINAVIA SHOCKED!

Madame Despres is the wife of M. Lugne Poe' the founder and director of the Theatre de L'Œuvre, with which house the actress has for several years been associated. With her husband, who is an excellent comedian as well as a first-rate man of business, Madame Suzanne Despress has acted in South America, Scandinavia, Roumania, and Germany, and has met with considerable success in each country. Scandinavian playgoers were particularly delighted with her performance of the heroine of "Maison de Poupee" (Ibsen's "Doll's House"), though, curiously enough, a section of the Scandinavian Press from whom Mme. Despres had received the warmest praise for her Nora in Ibsen's play professed to be extremely shocked by the immorality of "La Rafale!" M. Lugne Poe's opinion of this weird inconsistency is characteristic of his two sides as manager and comedian. He amiably declares that Scandinavia was only acting in a most creditable spirit of commercial patriotism when it protested against France's infringement of her dramatic privileges?

"THE DAIRYMAIDS" AGAIN.

When a piece of the class to which "The Dairymaids" belongs once come to the end of its London run, it is usually a case of good-bye to it for ever—at least so far as the West End is concerned. Therefore, the rival of this piece in Shaftesbury Avenue (at the Queen's) means to the contemplative playgoer either that the piece must have exceptional merit or its producer, Mr. Robert Courtneidge, exceptional courage. Or can it be—perhaps it can—that Messrs. A. M. Thompson, Robert Courtneidge, Frank Tours, Paul A. Rubens, Arthur Wimperis, M. E. Rourke, and Jerome D. Kern's merry mixture (not quite "as before") has been revived at Mr. Vedrenne's beautiful theatre on the strength of the fact that Miss Phyllis Dare, as the heroine, Peggy, has lately been making a great success in the provinces? No doubt Miss Dare is the correct solution of the problem. She is a strikingly pretty girl, and a wonderful favourite with the public—indeed, on the night that "The Dairymaids" was re-introduced to London the popular little lady was accorded the reception of a queen.

A DAN ROLYAT STORY.

MR. DAN ROLYAT has in his time played all sorts and conditions of parts—some tragic (that invariably is the lot of the comedian-to-be), some pathetic (not intentionally so, in all cases), some cheerily heroic, some with limitless villainy in them, some broadly comic, some very narrowly so, some dramatic, and some less dramatic than acrobatic. As a youth, He played a small part in "Hamlet" (it was not the Prince of Denmark, but "one" page), and he obtained this engagement in a characteristically original way. He had been to a manager, and "put in" severally for Polonius, Horatio, the King Laertes, First and Second Gravedigger, and so on ; and all to no purpose. "Not a ghost of a chance," said the manager; "all these parts are filled." But on his weary way home he suddenly remembered that he had not mentioned Hamlet's deceased father ; and that night he composed, and posted to the manager, the following smart quatrain :—

You'll excuse me for making a second advance
For some modest Shakesperian post ;
But I thought, as I had't the ghost of a chance,
That there might be the chance of the Ghost !

The manager, who was something of a poet himself, was touched by the pretty appeal of the writer ; and although there was not the chance of the Ghost, he allowed Mr: Dan Rolyat to go on as a page, and to take seven shillings a week for doing so.

CHURCH AND STAGE.

There are, alas ! many surplus actresses, but few surplice ones. One of the few is handsome Miss Stella St. Audrie, who, as her name accidentally though obviously implies is a star of the stage and a saint of the cathedral. That is to say, Miss St. Audrie, who has made her re-appearance before London audiences in a prominent part in "Butterflies" at the Apollo, wears the chorister's surplice in churches as well as pretty frocks in operas and musical comedies, and is a well-known soloist at the cathedrals of Waterford and Cork. A few years ago when Miss St. Audrie was singing in a play at the Appollo, there appeared in the "magazine page" of a halfpenny morning newspaper a photograph of the actress in her cap and surplice. It was a very taking picture and the popularity thus given to it caused the firm of photographers to which the copyright belonged to multiply it exceedingly for the shop windows of stationers and dealers in fancy goods. And in this connection a strange thing happened. A friend of the actress was buying picture postcards in a shop in Canterbury, when a serious-looking gentleman walked in and bought photos of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and Miss Stella St Audrie. The three pictures, the friend afterwards discovered were being displayed together in a fan-shaped design in the window, Miss St. Audrie of the Apollo being between the Archbishop and the Bishop !

THE CORRECTOR CORRECTED.

In reference to my recent notes concerning the tidy habits of the distinguished author of "The Thunderbolt," a lady writes to me to say that I am mistaken about Mr. Pinero's beautifully-kept bicycle "because that dramatist never rode one in all his life." This would be an awful blow to me if my correspondent were not herself mistaken. As it happens, she is, and I am feeling quite innocent and comfortable. There is only one Pinero, and when you see him cycling there is not the faintest reason why you should doubt the evidence of your own eyes—especially when you are staying in the same house, and knocking your hip against his handlebars every time you go into the hall. My lady corrector desires that I shall not publish her name in association with her correction. How could I be so vindictively triumphant ! Her name is safe in my keeping : I have effectually hushed it up by burning her letter before having made sure what the name really was.

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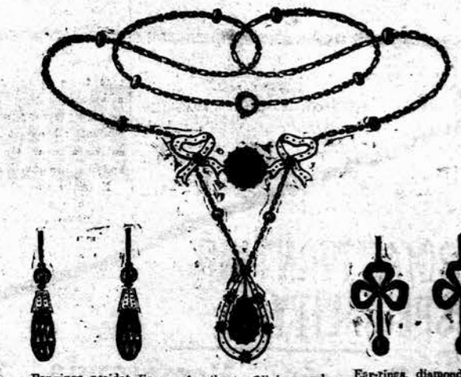

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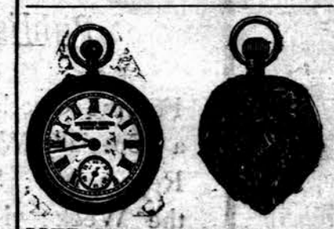

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